"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 40 — BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1925. — ONE ANNA.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession o passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st Feb.	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th Mar.	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,223
4th Apl	DONGOLA @		8,080
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,997
18th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£66 & £62	60 & £56
Second ,,	,, 52 ,,	48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
19th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	MASULA	7,261
28th ,,	GAZANA	5,244
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	A steamer.x	..

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
17th Feb.	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
26th ,,	NAGPORE*x ..	5,283	
4th Mar.	LAHORE ..	5,252	
20th ,,	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA
7th Apr.	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
12th May	SICILIA ..	6,803	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA

* Cargo vessel only. Proceeds to Japan via Singapore.
*x Cargo vessel only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai,

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTOCORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
1925		
14th Feb.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
16th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
18th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
18th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via K'chi. & P. Gulf Ports.
20th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via. Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared and Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5145	31st Jan.	21st Feb.
Penang Maru.	A. Fujita	5214	9th Feb.	21st Feb.
Shinsei Maru.	.....	4740	15th Feb.	27th Feb.
Marioka Maru.	N. Komiyama	4169	19th Feb.	2nd Mar.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4995	25th Feb.	9th Mar.
Heijin Maru.	....	4364	3rd Mar.	15th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve	Fund	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents:	

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL— 225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	Rs.	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL— 75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid	Rs.	3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid	Rs.	1,87,50,000
	Rs.	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	4,37,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders	Rs.	5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Khandwa
Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Katni
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Lalkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bassein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Moultan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muttra
Broach	Myingyan
Bulandshahr	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nandyal
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagpore
Calicut	Nainital
Cawnpore	Narayangunge
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Nasik
Chittagong	Negapatam
Chandpore	Nellore
Coconada	Nowshera
Cochin	Ootacamund
Coimbatore	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Colombo	Patna
Conjeeviram (Out Station)	Peshawar Cantt.
Cuddalore	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuddapah	Poona
Cuttack	Poona City
Dacca	Quetta
Dehra Dun	Rajahmundry
Darjeeling	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Delhi	Raipur
Dalhousie	Rangoon
Dhanbad	Rangpur
Dhulia	Rawalpindi
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Erode	Saharanpur
Etawah	Salem
Ferozepore	Sargodha
Farrukhabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Fyzabad	Serajgunge
Gorakhpur	Sholapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tirupur
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Indore	Trivandrum
Jaipur	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Ujjain
Jalpaiguri	Vellore
Jamshedpur	Viramgam
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Vizianagram
Jubbulpore	Vizagapatam
Jullundur (City)	Yeotmal
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

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R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
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Telephone No. 1226.

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CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

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(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES

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HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Manager.
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street Fort
BOMBAY.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM. LODGING AND BOARDING

FOR

Hindoos and Students

Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

INSURE

IN

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.
Apply for all particulars to Head Office.
Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere,

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.

Particulars from—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

Telegram GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CHEMIST, expert in Refining oils and manufacture of soaps, only experienced man need apply, BERAR OIL WORKS, LTD., Akola.
A M788

WANTED—An energetic JUNIOR CLERK with fair handwriting on Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 695, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22707

WANTED—A MANAGER, who must be well versed in the spinning and weaving Department. Apply to THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MINES CO., LTD., Allahabad Bank Building, 3rd floor, Fort, Bombay.
A 22689

WANTED—PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHER for outdoor Newspaper work. Apply Box No. 306, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER for a Cotton Mill in Bengal, having good theoretical and practical knowledge and expert in the manufacture of all sorts of fancy goods. Must be hard worker. Apply stating terms and experience to Box No. 692, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22698

WANTED—APPLICATIONS for the post of qualified ENGINEER for District Local Board. Salary and permanent travelling allowance according to qualifications; knowledge and experience of road making essential. Apply with testimonials of qualifications, etc. and stating age and the salary expected to the PRESIDENT, District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, Andheri.
A 22681

WANTED—A NURSE, possessing certificate in General Nursing, for a period of one year from 22nd March, 1925, to act as Matron of the Female Section. Pay Rs. 150 p.m. with free quarters. Age 30 to 45. Apply with testimonials to the MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, N. M. Mental Hospital, Naupada, Thana.
A 22697

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a SCIENCE TEACHER in Shree Pratap High School, Bansda. Apply sharp with testimonials to the undersigned stating age, qualification and salary expected. K. L. GOKHALE, I/C Dewan, Bansda State, via Billimora. Bansda, 12th February, 1925.
A 22700

WANTED—CHIEF DRIVER to take charge of 700 B.H.P. capacity Diesel Engines (Mirrlees patent). Apply sharp stating age qualifications, and experiences with copies of testimonials and salary exiected. Preference will be given to one having wide experience in Mirrlees Patent Engines. Apply to CHIEF ENGINEER, Rajkot State Electric Supply Co., Rajkot.
A M791

WANTED—An OVERSEER for the Broach City Municipality. Applicant should state his qualifications with age. The selected candidate will have to furnish two securities of Rs. 250 each. Salary according to qualifications. Civil Engineers are also invited to send in their applications mentioning their minimum terms regarding salary. All applications must reach the Municipal Office, before the 25th of February 1925. DARASHA D. Chief Officer, B.C.M., Municipal Office, Broach, February, 1925.
A 22702

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT for a Hindu Lady graduate, England returned, in a respectable family, for education of young children. Write to Box No. 681, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 22643

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—The ground floor of a building with compound near Mahalakshami Temple. Apply Box No. 654, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 22669

TO LET—SMALL OFFICE ROOMS in the Shilotri Bank Buildings, Bombay.
C 22668

TO LET—FLATS and Offices in Ahmedabad and Shahibag Houses, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, rents moderate. Apply to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 45, Apollo Street, Phone 22497.
C M766

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUX, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
E M787

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD
STERLING SILVER
PHOTO FRAMES.
A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.
FINISH AND PRICE.
BEYOND CRITICISM
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned is the full proprietor of the firm of "Seth Shidhgram Jainarayan" at Arvi and is in possession of all the properties of that firm and has been carrying on all the transactions of the firm for the last several years as owner. That one Madangopal Deokaran of Nagpur has recently instigated Musamat Kundanbai, widow of Jainarayan and Musamat Gulab-bai, widow of Ganeshnarayan, who are both residing with him at Nagpur to set up a claim to this property, and from some notices issued by these ladies under the signature of Madangopal Deokaran to certain trading firms it appears that these ladies have authorised the said Madangopal Deokaran and one Gajadhar to draw hundis and sell goods and do other acts on behalf of the said firm. These ladies have absolutely no right, title, or interest over the properties of the said firm and the authority, if any, given by these ladies to Madangopal and Gajadhar to act on behalf of this firm, is absolutely valueless and ineffectual for the purpose of binding the firm. Notice is hereby given to all concerned that whoever deals with these two ladies or these two men will do so at his own risk and the undersigned refuses to acknowledge any liabilities in connection with those transactions.

GOWARDHANDAS GANESHRAM,
Proprietor of the firm of Shidhgram Jainarayan of Arvi, District Wardha.
Arvi.
6th February, 1925.
M792

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

MORVI RAILWAY.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

WANTED—HEAD ELECTRICIAN, with train-lighting experience. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials before 25th February, 1925.

P. G. DAS,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.
Morvi, 7-2-1925. 22691

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of The SHRI KRISHNA STORES CO. LTD., in Voluntary Liquidation, has been REMOVED to K. D. VISSANJI KHIMJI'S BUILDING, JAMBULWADI, KALBADEVI ROAD, Bombay, as from 1st February, 1925.

VITHALDAS KANJI,
LAKHMIDAS R. TAIRSEE,
MOTI RANCHHOD VED
Liquidators.
22689

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Maha Shivratri) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

By Order,
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th February, 1925. 22688

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my Mehta GOPALJI MAVJI, caste Hindoo, Katchi Bhansali, who was uptill now working as a Bill Collector has now absconded, taking away cash with him. I have already taken legal steps against him, and now I hereby warn the public that all those who will do any transaction or give him money on my account will do so at their own risk as to cost and consequences thereof.

FIDAALI GULAMALI,
Scale Merchant.
163, Janjikar Street,
Near Khokha Bazaar, Bombay No. 3.
Dated 14th February, 1925.
M 793

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Public Auction will be held at the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 19th February, 1925, at 6-30 p.m., for the following during the year 1925-26.

(1) Right of collecting fees from the Khar Market.
(2) Right of collecting fees from the Town Fish Market.
(3) Right of collecting fees from the open paved space in front of Pitalwalla's Chawl.
(4) Right of collecting flowers from the Municipal tank.
(5) Right of removing dung from Municipal stables at Chimbai.

Those who are desirous of taking the above contracts are requested to be present at the time of auction.

The contract conditions will be read at the time of auction.

It will be in the discretion of the Municipality to accept or reject the highest or any other bid.

The successful bidder shall have to pay 10 per cent. of the aggregate amount of his bid on the spot.

E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.
Chief Officer.
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, February, 1925. 22705

TENDERS.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for 300 reams of Foolscap papers are invited so as to reach the undersigned on 28-2-25 before 4 p.m. together with Rs. 100 as earnest money.

Further particulars re: requirement and the specification can be had on application from the Store Office.

(Sd.) I. B. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Department.
Dated 13-2-1925. 22706

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED that our clients SHAH NAROTAM CHUNILAL and RAJGOR SHIVJI PRAGJI have separated from the partnership firm of Shah Naranda Jiargovinddas from the 1st day of Kartak Sud S. T. 1981.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
14, Hamam Street, Fort,
Bombay, 14-2-1925.
22703

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2786 of 1923.

Messrs. NATHALAL BECHARDAS and Co. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. KHIMJI KHETSEY and Co. ..... Defendants.

To
KHIMJI KHETSEY and KANJI KHETSEY, partners in the defendants' firm abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that an application has been made to this Court by the Plaintiffs abovenamed asking for leave to execute decree dated 14th November, 1923, herein against you as partners in the Defendants' firm and the hearing of the said application is fixed for 26th February, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. before the Hon'ble Sitting Judge in Chambers.

DIPCHAND B. SHAH,
For Messrs. Vrajlal and Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys
22701

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1616 of 1924.

NENAMAL BHIMANDAS. ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
BASIL N. LANG, Esqr., and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of April, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 16th day of February, 1925, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

FIRSTLY: All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 118 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of a big plot registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1899, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Balu Sarang Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 111, Street No. 50 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Balu Sarang Street, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property secondly described herein and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedalli Mulla Buxibhai.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, admeasuring 128 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a big plot registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1899 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sarang Street, without the Fort and in the Registration District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 112, Street Nos. 52, 54 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Sarang Street, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by Mosque and on or towards the South by the property firstly described herein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. RUSTOMJI AND GINWALA, attorneys for the defendants 1 to 2 No. 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22405

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, etc.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LAXMANRAO ANNAPPARAO KALLE, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, Assistant to the Manager of Rolls Royce Motor Co., Ltd., Bombay, for the use and benefit of his minor sons Ganesh Laxmanrao Kalle and Narain Laxmanrao Kalle and limited until one of them shall attain majority ..... Deceased.

KRISHNABAI alias RATNABAI, widow of the said Laxmanrao Annapparao Kalle, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, at present residing at Masaras in the Sholapur District. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of February 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

The 7th day of February, 1925.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22693

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4489 of 1923.

Bai GOOLBAI BOMANJI PETIT ... Plaintiff.
vs.
MOSES SAMSON EZEKIEL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of July, 1924, and Judge's Order, dated 9th January, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Shaikh Memon Street, on MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1925, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

All that piece or parcel of Government Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Shaikh Memon Street, Khara Kuva, within the Registration District and Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 115, Collector's New No. 887, Old Survey No. 158 and New Survey No. 1414 and Cadastral Survey No. 1453 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 277-278 and Street Nos. 400-404 and 1 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Shaikh Memon Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Amba, widow of Soni Narandas Panachand, and on or towards the South by the property of Lakmidas Khimji Cloth Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 121, Esplanade Road.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
22680

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 546 of 1924.

TULSIDAS GORDHANDAS AMATAU ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
JERBANOO, widow of Bapuji Sorabji Patel & Ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of September, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 16th day of February, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of the Haranes Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five thousand four hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 572, 572, New Nos. 2717 and A/2717, Old Survey Nos. 21, 22A/24-21, New Survey Nos. 1/7225 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2288, Street No. 9 and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the West by the Bungalow in the occupation of Sir Amberson Marjen, Knight, on or towards the North by the Bungalow of the Bank of Bombay now in the Occupation of Sir Robert Aitken, Knight, on or towards the South by the Harkness Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the borrower.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KHARAS AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 24, Church-Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of December 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
22498

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES AKOLA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, 1925, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms on account of the Insurance office concerned the following bales slightly damaged by fire:—

12 Bales Akola Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES OOMRA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, 1925, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms on account of the Insurance office concerned the following slightly damaged bales.

6 Bales Oomra Cotton, belonging to Messrs. Tova Menka, Kaisha Ltd.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, CABLE CHAIN, STEEL WIRE ROPE, BOAT AXES, MANILLA ROPE, OLD CARPET, GALLY GEAR, EMPTY CASES AND CASKS, EMPTY OIL CASKS, DRUMS AND TINS, HORSE STALLS AND FITTINGS, STEEL BERGE, EMPTY BOTTLES, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th February, 1925, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon the above mentioned goods:—

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, articles of clothing, books umbrellas, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, NEW AUSTRIAN SAFES, BLOW LAMPS, EMBLEM SIDE CARS, REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, HANDKERCHIEFS, TILL LOCKS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th February, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, new Austrian safes, crockery and glassware, etc.

By the order of the offices concerned:—

45 Blow Lamps.
1 Remington Typewriter.
2 Cases of Handkerchiefs.
1 Case of till locks.
6 Emblem side cars attachable to motor cycles.
1 Cabinet gramophone with records.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SPECIALLY ORDERED FROM ENGLAND, SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO, TABLE ORNAMENTS, ETC., ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 21st February, 1925 at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Connaught Mansion, opp. Colaba Post Office, Wodehouse Road, Rich and selected pieces of English furniture, specially made-to-order English Dining Table, Dining chairs, English side-board, English Dining Vagon and Dumb-waited, Morocco Leather lined Chesterfield Suites, Rich Tapestry lined English Drawing Room Suit, Mahoganised silver show-cases, Table ornaments, rich carpets, pictures, flower pots, Sweet toned Cottage Piano, Piano Sette, English bed room furniture, Almyrahs, Dressing chests, Dressing Tables, Teapoys, English Dinner-set, Glass and Platedware, English Ice Box, Meatsafes, etc., etc.

The property of W. D. Lark, Esq.

AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY MADE-TO-ORDER TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, REAL MOROCCO LINED CHESTERFIELD SUIT, PIANO, VELVET LINED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd February, 1925, at 10 A.M. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepeansea Road, near the bungalow of Sir Phirozeshaw Mehta, and opp. the bungalow of Mr. Kasinath, Rich and selected pieces of Dining, Drawing and Bed-room furniture, by well-known makers, telescopic sliding, Dining Table, Dining room chairs, mirror-back full sized side-board (English), Dinner Waggon and Dumbwaiter, dining room tea tables, drawing room cabinets, specially made-to-order Morocco Leather lined Chesterfield Suites, Rich tapestry lined Drawing Room Suite, Fancy show-cases, Table ornaments, fancy screens by Deoji Kanji, Cottage Piano, Roll top Office writing tables and chairs, fill cabinets, fire-proof solid steel cash boxes, Lady's writing Desks, richly carved pier tables hand painted tiled top teapoys, leather cushioned low chairs by Robert, silver show-cases, musical box, Chiffonier cabinets, electric hall and table lamps, silver presentation articles consisting of Bohemian vazes, Velvet lined Drawing Room suite, Mahoganised bed room furniture solid brass and iron beds, best Almyrahs, Dressing Chests, Dressing Tables, Teapoys, English Dinner-set, Cutlery, Glass and Platedware, English Ice Box, Meatsafes, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman proceeding Home.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MACHINERIES OF THE VALUABLE CASEIN GRINDING AND CLEANING FACTORY KNOWN AS NAPIER DAIRY CO. AT NEW NAGPADA, SECOND PEERKHAN LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Framji Merwanji Dhanidaduna, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, at 40/42, New Nagpada, 2nd Peerkhan Lane, the undermentioned property pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of June, 1924, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All and singular the plant and machinery fixtures, chattels and effects of the casein factory belonging to the Mortgagor and known as Napier Dairy Co. and which is worked by electricity having thereon:—

1. Electric Motor complete 10 B.H.P. 400 Volts, 3 Phase, 50 Cycles, 950 R.P.M. as per Bill No. 59490 of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., Ltd., dated 4th May, 1924.
2 Casein Crusher made by Richardson and Cruddas.
1 Casein Grinder manufactured by Marshall.
1 Powder Sieve Plant.
1 Grain Cleaning Plant.
1 Platform Scale of Avery make.

Plants are fitted with four shafts and 12 pulleys.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office in Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10

CHARLES RAY

IN

THE COURTSHIP

OF

MYLES STANDISH.

A tremendous dramatic picture, thrilling, romantic and adventurous of America in the making. The most famous romance told amid the perils of the sea and the terrors of the Indians.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (Including Tax)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1. P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Presents THIS WEEK

The Deccan Pictures Corporation's New Historical Picture

PRABHAVATI.

Time and Rates as Usual.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Telephone No. 23409.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of Jewellery advertised to take place to-day by order of Messrs. Vadilal Parshotamdas and others and on account and at the risk of T. Sadashiv Tawker and others is ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1925.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT WALKESHWAR ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 4859 of 1921.

Laxmidas Mavji Shamji ... Plaintiff.
vs.
Madhavji Virji and others ... Defendants.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, by the directions of Mr. Madhavji Virji the first defendant abovenamed as the proving executor of Mavji Shamji deceased in pursuance of the directions contained in the Court's Order passed in the above Suit on 15th March 1923, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on MONDAY the 16th, February 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed quit and ground rent Land together with the messuages tenements bunglows outhouses, stables, cook rooms, hereditaments and premises, standing and built thereon situate on the West side of the Walkeshwar Road, Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and in Malabar Hill Division which said pieces or parcels of land contain by admeasurement according to Cadestral Survey 2288 square yards be the same little more or less and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 54, 55, 56, 60 and 64 New Nos. 11296 to 11301 Old Survey Nos. 20-28 and New Survey No. 7267 and Cadestral Survey No. 186 and which building hereditaments premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2952/3 and Street Nos. 17, 19 Walkeshwar Road and are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Hilly ground belonging to Government on or towards the West by the public Road called the Walkeshwar Road on or towards the North by the property of one Govindas Narayandas and on or towards the South by the property of Devkaran Nanji Desai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs Madhavji and Co. Attorneys for the proving executor at their office at Examiner Press Buildings Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

The little girl next door was not too proud to sell her piano to keep going, but she was too proud to accept millions as a fortune grabber and that's the splendid Americanism of

"THE TURMOIL" 7 REELS.

One of the most entertaining pictures of the decade.

IT WAS WRITTEN BY

BOOTH TARKINGTON

It is portrayed by a real all-star cast headed by

GEORGE HACKATHORNE

Who is supported by such favorites as Eleanor Boardman, Eileen Percy.

IF YOU MISS "THE TURMOIL" YOU WILL MISS SEEING WHAT EXTRA-ORDINARY THINGS A WOMAN CAN DO TO UNDO!

A HOBART HENLEY PRODUCTION.

The Programme includes the International news: To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S T.)

WEST-END

Cinema—New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT— THIS WEEK!

THE MOST MASSIVE—EXTRAVAGANT—ASTOUNDING—3000,000,00 DOLLAR PICTURE. A MASTER-PIECE OF FILM WORK—THE VERY LAST WORD IN CINEMATOGRAPHY!

"AFTER SIX DAYS"

Enough costumes were used to clothe the whole inhabitants of the city.
The largest Cast ever assembled.
Took Five Years to make. Required ten Directors working simultaneously.
Scenes taken in Sahara desert, Babylonia, Egypt, Palestine, Jerusalem and Mesopotamia.
Over one million feet of film exposed.
Taxed the zoos and menageries of all Europe to supply animals used.
The largest sets ever constructed, requiring enough lumber to build a modern city.
Entire cities and towns used for backgrounds.
Costumes required services of Wardrobe Master and a corps of forty seamstresses six months to make.
Finest—Cleanest—Most Entertaining Picture Ever Made.
A $3000,000, 00 Production.
The Wisdom of Solomon.

Featuring MOSES AND THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN. THE CREATION OF ADAM AND EVE.

THE SLAYING OF ABEL BY CAIN. THE BUILDING OF THE ARK.

THE ERECTING OF THE TOWER OF BABEL.

THE BURNING OF CITIES THE COURT OF PHAROAH.

THE STORY OF JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

THE SUFFERINGS OF MOSES AND HIS PEOPLE.

THE PLAGUES OF MOSES.

THE MIRCALE OF THE RED SEA. ALL PRESENTED IN A MANNER THAT WILL ASTOUND YOU.

THE SONGS OF SOLOMON.

8 Reels—all complete in one show—featuring

MOSES AND THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

To-night: 5-15; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, February 16, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

896-23—Little and Co, Dhairyasingh Gordhandas and another, Kisondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas and others, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd, Habib Tarmahomed, Mulla and M.

79-23—Dastur and Co, Shamsudin Gulam Hussein—Sadakally Kikabhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4558-23—Motichand and D, Bhogilal Mohanlal Jhavery v Bhaidas Pranjiwandas and ors, Mulla and M.

1562-24—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Manchershaw Hiramaneck v Ahmed Suleman Dinath, Payne and Co.

2895-23—M V Gokhale, Yeshawant Shanker Vinkoo Baloo, Laxman Venkoo Baloo and others Judah and S.

2-23—Wadia G and Co, Cox and Co, H. Pestonji and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

3245-23—In Person ,Sebastian De Souza and another Thakar Vasonji Naranji, Unwalla P and P.

2351-23—Malvi M R and C, Jaigopal Premsagar, Premsagar Shantisagar and another, Madhavji and Co.

713-23—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co, Nicolas Lazzom Fig and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

3451-23—Mulla and M, Miyamahomed Haji Jahmahomed Chotani, Pestonji Jamasji and Co, Shamrao M and H.

2122-23—Mulji P and P, Tulsidas Gamram and others, Harriram Chutanram, Soonderdas and Co.

3384-23—Manubhai and Co, Fatmabai, Khatizabai and another, Thakoredas and D.

4308-23—J P Wallace and Co, Dhanbaidbai and another, Bapulal Balkrishna and another, Malvi R M and Co.

2271-23—Dallas and Co, C Dutal and Co, Bhikhabhai Jugjiwandas, Motichand and D.

3727-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Karsondas, Karsondas Huragwan and others, Craigie B and C, Dabholkar and J, Amarchand and M.

3167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.

1544-23—Wadia G and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla and others, Payne and Co, Patell and E. Little and Co.

1626-23—Dubash and Co, Narandas Manilal, Mulchand Purshotan, Edgelow G W and Co.

944-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga, Lakhmidas Narsy, Mehta G and Co.

3355-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotam Nathubhai Parvatibai and others, Thakoredas and D.

5515-25—Amarchand and M, Nakubhai Nalubhai Shah, Mohanlal Lalji.

3541-238—Shamrao M and H, Dhirajlal Panachand Shroff, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

233-23—Captain and V, Singji Sunderji and others, Jiwan Ramchanddra and others, Thakoredas and D.

586-23—Mulla and M, Labhdeni, The Sir Waghji Vardhwan Camp Mfg. Co, Ltd., Craigie B and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

4356-24—F P Pavri Parvatibhai, Vijaysen Nanabhoy.

4440-24—Chubb and C, Piroja N Chubb, Soonabai H Lakdawalla, Matubbai J and M.

46-25—Wadia G and Co, Bomanji Muncherji Gagrat and another, Ardeshir Edulji Cama, Jehangir and S.

63-25—Little and Co, Shaikh Meherbaksh Haji Kadarbaksh, E J Vas.

97-25—Shamrao M and H, Dr. Pirojshaw P Daruwalla and another, Rustomji Jamsedji Choksi.

98-25—Chitnis K and M, Chimanlal Mukundas, Curumbhoy Noorbhai Rangwalla.

2874-24—Pandia and Co, N H Moos, Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Kanga and Co.

1958-24—Reid and Co, Waman Laxman Patel, Ramkrishna Gopal Pandit, Manohar and Co.

3864-24—Dallas and Co, Tahereally Mulla Noorbhoy and anr, Little and Co, Vachha and Co.

4237-24—Purnanand C and J, Sorabshaw C, Clubwalla, Ibrahim Ismail Cassum, Subnis G and S.

3978-24—G B Pandya, Kurban Husein Rehmatally, Adarji Hormusji and others.

96-25—Tyabji D and Co, Bayabai and another, Abdul Husein Jafferji.

114-25—Shroff and L, Morwanji Mahocherji Cama and others, Chandhri Bros and another, Thakoredas and D.

151-25—Payne and Co, Umer Haji Adam, Esmail Mahomed and others.

940-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Hormusji Sorabji v Moulabux Azgarali and ors, Rustomji and G.

1768-24—Little and Co, Simon Salomer and anr v Sarabai and ors, Chubb and Co.

4513-23—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co v The Grand National Theatres Ltd and ors, Craigie B and C, Thakoredas and D.

3346-24—N C Dalal and Co, Tulsidas Mathuradas v Mahavirprasad Surajprasad, Dikshit M and Co.

4027-24—M B Chothia and Co, Mahomed Ahmed Landuck v Lady Janbai, Mulji P and P.

955-23—Craigie B and C, M A Rahim and Co v The Grand National Theatres Ltd and anr, Thakoredas and D.

SHORT CAUSES.

3385-24—Crawford B and Co, Gill and Co v Rambans Lachmandas, Payne and Co.

5798-24—Hiralal and Co, Balchand Ugerchand v Sevaram Radhakisson, Khandwalla and Ch.

3954-24—Kanga and Co, Jesingbhai Balabhai v Nathalal Dayaldas, Surajmal and Co.

1838-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Manibai and ors, v Kanji Dharamsy and Co and ors, Dabholker and J, Mehta L and Co.

2686-24—Little and Co, W Royle and anr v Dossabhoy Pestonji and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

920-24—Dabholker and J, Vithaldas Jugjiwan v Kanji Purshotam, Ferreira and V.

1283-24—Ferreira and V, Kanji Purshotam v Hansraj Jugjiwan and ors, Dabholker and J.

4248-24—Shroff and L, Khan Mahomed Cassumbhoy v The G I P Rly Co. Little and Co.

4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabseth v Navalchand Amulakchand, Amarchand and M.

4471-23—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw v Gopaldas Tricumpi and ors, Dharamsy D and Co, Kunga and Co.

3862-24—Jhavery and Co, Gopaldas Kanaialal Vallabhdas Ranchhoddas Shroff, Chitnis K and M.

2416-24—Shroff and L, A M Nagarmiya v Bhagwanji Mulji Joshi, Ramanlal and H.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4627-21—Payne and Co., Halimardas Guruprasad, Nandrandras Hiranand and others, Dikshit M and Co.

253-22—Merwanji K and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay Jawerbai, Amin and D.

453-22—Thakoredas and Co, Chhotalal Vassanji Jerajani, Chanda Amirudin Muchhala, Pandia and Co.

455-22—Thakoredas and Co, Chotalal Vassonji Jerajhan v Chanda Amirudin Muchhala, Pandia and Co.

906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Taraporewalla and Bharucha, Gulam Hussein Essaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

3283-22—Khanawalla and Cha, Megam D Venkatesaram, Chhotalal Kothari and Co, Amin and D.

351-22—Thakoredas and Co, Tarabai v Nagsi Punja and anr, Surajmal and Co.

4865-22—Surajmal and Co, Surajmal B Mehta v Tarabai, Thakoredas and Co.

2366-22—Dastur and Co, Girdharilal Damoder and anr v Chhotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1043-22—Motichand and D, Goluram Radhakison v Bharmal Shripal, Malvi M R and Co.

4456-22—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Patel, The Anglo-Indian Colonial Navigation Co Ltd, Bhaisanker K and G.

65-22—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkabai Vadantram, Dattatraya Damodar Tamanker and another, Jamsedji R and D, In Person.

69-22—Mulji P P Bhikhabhai Motilal, Abdulla Alimahomed, M B Chothia and Co.

212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Soombaji, Raghunata Dataji Walkar and another, Judah and S.

250-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Gordhandas Kallianji Bhatt, Ramanlal and H.

270-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Dattabhai Kriparam and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

397-22—Mathubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.

501-22—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Jiwan Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and M, Jamsedji R and D.

410-22—Surajmal and Co., Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

427-22—Rustomji and G, Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Rajaa Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

573-22—Mehta L and Co., Kakubhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.

580-22—Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B and Co,

3697-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Kesharji Mulji The Allen bros Co (India) Ltd and another, Payne and Co.

4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godrai Meherban, Mirzban Kaikhusru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.

169-23—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhusru Marzban, Rajabali Trabji and others Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1203-24—Malvi M Rand Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand, Shersingh Bishanlal and others, Tayabji D and Co.

3972-24—Thakoredas and Co, P Jamnadas and Co, Pethaji Halaji, Soonderdas.

3486-24—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Ramdas, Lakhmidas Bhimji Rowji Kanga and Co.

3-25—Kanga and Co, Amartlal Mavji v Hariprasad Purnanand, Khandwalla and Co.

5133-24—Kanga and Co, Vadilal Chunilal v Samirmal and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

3860-24—Vachha and Co, Jamnadas Adukia v Chetandas Madangopal Narsingdas and ors, Kanga and Co.

3909-24—Judah and S, Meyer Nissim v Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb, Matubhai J and M.

LONG CAUSES.

2292-24—Shah and Co, Suntokiram Ramasukh, Raichand Gangaram and others, Paralker and K.

1573-24—Kanga and Co, Ambalal Tribhowanvs Manilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.

2847-24—S A Trabji, Shivlal Rath, vs Mansukhlal Aghadbhai Ramanlal and H.

585-24—Malvi M R and Co, Durbabai vs Sarasvatibai, Khandwalla and Chh, Raghavaya N and Co.

3364-24—Dikshit M and Co, Madhavdas Vallabhdas and another, vs Jugjiwandas Narotamdas, Dubash and Co.

2789-24—Chitnis K and M, Suleman Moosa Madekia v Hamabai Nathoo Raja, Crawford B and Co.

1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Hoos v Ramabai, Captain and V.

1545-21—Shroff and L, Behramshaw Hirjibhai Kotwal v Vallabhdas Naranji and another, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.

2869-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpathbhai v Manockial Vadilal and others, Jamsetji R and D, Motichand and D.

2210-24—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jiwanji v Ramchand Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.

3398-24—Malvi M R and Co, Shivasharanppa Veerapa Umadi v Ramsingh Doongersingh, Merwanji K and Co.

3506-24—Manohar and Co, Ramchandra Sukharam Golame v Sorabji Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff A L, Bele and Co.

5747-24—M B Chothia and Co, Wadilal Mansukhram, Bai Kantabai and others, Amarchand and M Manubhai and Co.

3580-24—Motichand and D, The Hindoostan Co-operative Society Ltd v, Shanker Ram Krishna Khopker and ors, Crawford B and Co.

4548-28—Madhowji and Co, Goswami Shri Vithaleshji Koonji Lalji v Charandas Khatao Waghji and ors, Captain and V, Mahomedali and Co.

1077-24—Dastur and Co, Leolvabibi widow and another, Khalid bin Mahomed Abdul Wadid and another, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2541-24—Crawford B and Co, Bhauji Deoraj v Morarji Hirji and ors, Malvi M R and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

In Re. Indian Company's Act, Bhaishanker K and G, Re. Simpson Firth and Co, Ltd., Rustomji F Kermawalla, Dallas and Co, Little and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

3970-24—Mulji P and P, Alladin M Takhani, Sorabji Hormusha Joshi and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

3989-24—Mehta L and Co, T Goradhandas and Co, W F Burrows, Mulla and M.

SUMMARY SUITS.

3012-24—Rustomji and G, Vasanji Ranchodji and Co, vs Ibrahim Gulam Husein Ladha, Andrade and C.

2888-24—Parakar and R, Lalaji Khushalji and Co, v Mahadeo Dhana, Manilal H and Co.

2453-24—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd, Veramgam Spng and Mfg Ltd and others, Crawford B and Co.

2402-24—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd, Whittle Eng and Mfg Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

2901-24—Motichand and D, Bhagwandas Lakhmichand, Trikamchand Nemichand and another, Malvi M R and Co.

3588-24—Manilal H and Co, Manockial Jugaldas Thanawalla and Co, D Dautatrai and Co, Chokey and Co.

3878-24—Mehta L and Co, Shivji Punja Kothari and Co v Karsondas Meghji and Co, Vachha and Co.

2075-24—N C Dalal and Co, Vital Mathiru and Sons v Keshavji Kanji and Co, Ferreira and V.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

In the G and W's Act—Mansukhlal H M and Co, In Sorabji Bomanji and another, minors, vs Tehmina J Banaji Petitioner, Shamrao, M and H.

In The Indian's Co.'s Act—Shroff and L. vs The Phoenix Taxi and Service Ltd, N H Moos, Official Liquidator, Mulla and M.

FOR FRAMING OF ISSUES.

2788-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Rustomji Framji Kerawalla v Vallabhdas Goculdas Dosa, Amarchand and M.

LONG CAUSES.

747-24—Chitnis K and M, George William Hudson, Mahomedally, Allabux, Jehangir M and S.

34-24—Shah and Co, Ratanji Khimji, Atmaram Charandas and Co, Jamsedji R and D.

703-24—Merwanji K and Co, Hiralal Badrinaraven Panalal Bhuramal N C Dalal and Co.

3739-23—Ramanlal and H, Amalakh Khubchand Hiralal Chunilal and others.

1534-21—Jamsetji R and D, Greaves Cotton and Co, Jamnadas Harprasad Thakoredas and D.

2082-24—Motichand and D, Mulraj Karsondas v Surajmal Karamchand and ors, Malvi M R and Co.

1586-24—Amin and D, Rupchand Targchand, v Abu Baker Haji Ahmed and ors, Dabholker and J.

2925-24—Tyabji D and Co, Gangabai and ors v Lakha Nana, Manilal H and Co.

3545-24—Edgelow G W and Co, The Bharat Spg and Wvg Co, Ltd, v Bhalchand Rajchand Doshi, Crawford B and Co.

3627-24—Matubhai J and M, Bai Sarabhai v Haji Mahomed Ali Mahomed Manji and ors, Payne and Co, Sabnis G and S.

4324-24—Mehta L and Co, Messrs. Mehta L and Co, Framroze Hormusji Chantially and others, Wadia G and Co, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.

99-24—Ferreira and V, Rewram Agaram v Bhagseth Balseth and anr, Rustomji and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

2674-24—Craigie B and C, Goculdas Dossa and Co v G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1567-23—Ferreira and V, Saheb Sevadasji Cherandasji, The Bombay Municipal Corporation, Crawford B and Co.

395-24—Mulla and M, Jijabai Haji Sakoor Haji Hassam v Esmail Moti and ors, Patell and E, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR HEARING EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

253-20—Daphtary F and D, Evlambia Leonzini and ors v Demetrias Leonzini and ors, Unwalla P and P, Judah and S.

314-233—Craigie B and C, The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd, Akbarally Meesabhay Rupa, Payne and Co.

1982-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Ramdas Lallu v Dharamdas Karsondas and anr, Rustomji and G.

1024-23—Daphtary F and D, K Worah and Co v The National Steam Navigation Co Ltd, G B Pandia, Rustomji and G.

589-24—Pathare and Co, Sadanand Padmani and others, Sha Pohatlal Mulchand and another, Shamrao M and H.

1658-23—Dastur and Co, Motilal Dhanji, Amartlal Mawji Ganga and Co.

372-23—Craigie B and C, Nomchand Lalubhoy Heji, Jamnadas Morarji and others, Payne and Co.

S C Ct 20/337-23—N C Dalal and Co, Jamsedji Dinshah, Chimanlal Chaganlal and another, Amarchand and M.

2455-23—Craigie B and C, The Sir Waghji Dadhwan Co Ltd. in liquidation, Moti Jetha and Co, Dabholker and J Mehta L and Co, Mulla and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

54-23—Vachha and Co, Bhicaji Hormusji Bennett and anr, v Nanabhoy Cursetji Bharocha and ors, Wadia G and Co, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

3034-20—Motichand and D, Bhogilal Gulabchand, and Co, D Chotalal and Co, Amarchand and M.

927-23—Khandwalla and Co, Chimanram Motibhai v Jenarayen Nagarmal, Vachha and Co.

1130-23—Merwanji K and Co, Maganlal Lalji, Pragji Soorji, Craigie B and C.

369-23—Merwanji K and Co, Maganlal Lalji, Framroz Dinshaw Tarapurewalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1571-23—In Person, Shanker Madhavji Patel, Hinduji Pragji and Co, and another, Subnis G and S.

854-23—Ramanlal and H, Mohanlal Chandulal and Co, The Union Marine Insurance Co Ltd, Patell and E.

1065-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Frank Sydney Jamil, Lt. Col. E T Harb, Payne and Co.

537-23—Craigie B and C, Lydia Chisa, Mathali Vice Consul, Mulla and M.

1080-24—Chubb and Co, Manchershaw Nusserwanji Panwalla, Motiram V H Kirtikar, Andrade and C.

4642-23—Motichand and D, Ramji Ladha, Hirji Ghelabhai and another, Mahomedali and Co, Dabholker and J.

1452-23—Khanderao L and M, Akbarali Sarafali, Ardeshir Cursetji Pawalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Kanga and Co.

4080-23—M and H Chothia and Co, Monanlal Vallabhji Ghandhy, Dattatraya Damodar Joshi, Dabholker and J.

4115-24—Payne and Co, Anandrao Krishnarao Nanaiker, Sitaramrao Laximanrao *alias* Dadasaheb Kadam, M V Gokhale.

2101-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersy, Karim Rahat Chakwalle and another, N C Dalal and Co.

2403-20—Mohila P and G, Harilal Lalji Gandhy and another, Malki Dinkerrao and another, Payne and Co.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, February 15.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	3
Elphinstone and Century	1	1	3
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	6	0
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	5	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4	3
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	3
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	9
Long Cloth X Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	4	3
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	3
Salita.—			
Century per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	6
Textile per lb.	1	5	3
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	0	0
Phoenix per piece	6	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	0	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	8	0
Pearl Pehanoey per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	6	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Check—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	11	8	0
Hindustani	11	10	0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, February 14.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th February, 1925.

Cotton	27815 Bales.
Wheat	27171 Cwts.
Linseed	12503 "
Rapeseed etc.	6734 "
Gingellyseed	6507 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	8883 "
Castorseed	6561 "
Rice	1117 "
Myrabollams	4800 "
Cottonseed	28834 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	2354 "
Juwar	239 "
Masur	722 "
Barley	529 "
Bajri	4542 "
Coal	3151 Tons

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

The Bombay Suburban District Local Board Elections come off on 26th instant between 7-30 and 11-30 a.m. and 1 and 6 p.m.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee has put forth the following gentlemen as the Congress Party candidates from the South Salsette Taluka constituency to contest the elections. Instructions regarding the method of voting, Polling Stations, etc., are being despatched to individual voters at the addresses given in the lists. This Committee appeals the District Local Board Voters from this district to record all their seven votes in favour of the seven candidates of the Congress Party.

The following are the names and symbols of the candidates:—

(1) Mr. Sakharam Sitaram Naik, B.A., B.E., B.Sc., (England)—Snake.
(2) Mr. Trimbak Moreshwar Pardhi, L.M.&S.—Flag.
(3) Mr. Bhasker Ganesh Bhide—Sword.
(4) Mr. Vinayak Damodar Jogtekar—Horse.
(5) Mr. Virji Gangaji Mesheri—Sun.
(6) Mr. Javerbhai Ramji—Elephant.
(7) Ramkrishna Harishchandra Chemburkar—Scales.

Information regarding these elections can be had from the office of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee and the offices of the respective Village Congress Committees in the district during office hours.

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

REPORT OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN AND CO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

COTTON.

In the absence of any outstanding feature, the volume of trading during the past week has been small and price fluctuations almost negligible. Southern advices continue to be a source of strength, notwithstanding a noticeable falling off in the sales at the ten leading spot markets. The fact that holders show but slight inclination to accept prices, and the inducement which the premiums on distant months offer merchants and shippers to carry large stocks, appear to have temporarily stabilized the supply and demand situation, and the market has maintained a comparatively steady undertone. The small advances recently recorded were due to speculative buying encouraged by the strength of grains and securities, but they were quickly neutralized by increased Southern selling.

Spot demand seems to be principally for grades below middling, which accounts, in a large measure, for the small decrease in the visible New York stock. This is composed largely of high grade cotton of which the staple is reported to be short and of poor tensile strength. In consequence there is a growing impression that local mills will continue to be large throughout the season, causing the spot months to be unduly depressed.

With regard to the dry goods situation, there is no evidence that buyers are showing more than slight inclination to fill Spring requirements. Confirmation of the practice of "hand to mouth" buying is increasing in the textile and other markets, as seen in the report just issued by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. The possibility is foreshadowed that the methods of buying and selling may become permanent, in which case manufacturers and wholesalers would have every incentive to keep stocks at subnormal levels. The bullish arguments which have been based on the assumption that domestic stocks of cotton and cotton goods must soon be considerably increased are in the light of the Chamber's report, open to serious question.

Weather conditions throughout the belt, with the exception of the Southwest, have seldom been more favorable for ensuring a good stand in the ground. Rains have been ample and recent cold waves cannot fail to have lessened the possibility of a large weevil emergence. The Texas rainfall has been considerably below normal, but we do not, as yet, attach any bullish significance to this, preferring to await the developments of the next few weeks during which time the deficiency may cease to exist.

The amazing increase in the world output of artificial silk has aroused considerable interest in cotton trade circles. Nor is this to be wondered at in view of the estimated world production for 1925—150,000,000 pounds—being almost double that of 1922. Until recently the possibility of this fibre entering into competition with cotton has not been seriously considered, but the increasing popularity of mixed fabrics composed of cotton and artificial silk has led to a revision of views. Rayon now combines many of the advantages of both silk and cotton. The most widely manufactured artificial silk at the present time is that of which the raw material is wood pulp. This is of manifest import and as there is an almost unlimited supply of pulp and manufacturers of the fibre produce are able to contract years ahead for their requirements, with the result that selling values can be stabilized for long periods. Owing to the lower labor costs in Europe, artificial silk is considerably cheaper there than here and, in the opinion of one of the largest European producers, the cost of production will soon be less than that of cotton. It is axiomatic that the cost of an article is influenced by that at which a satisfactory substitute can be produced and, although both the production capacity and general usefulness of artificial silk is still limited, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that in time it will affect the price of cotton.

While prices in our market have, at present, no definite trend, lower levels are, in our opinion, warranted and we think that any spurts of speculative buying will afford good opportunities for taking a conservative position on the short side.

COFFEE.

Notwithstanding the strength of the statistical position, the market developed an easier tendency under the influence of lower cost and freight offers from Brazil. The anticipated improvement in domestic demand has not yet materialized and, in view of the recent declaration of 1,250,000 bags for export, it is thought that Brazilian shippers may make further price concessions. We continue to favor the long side on breaks.

SUGAR.

Bearish sentiment continues to predominate but, in a dull market, prices remain virtually unchanged despite tired long liquidation and the moderate response of buyers to further reductions in the price of granulated. We believe that the policy of buying sugar on the scale down will result favorably.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Wheat prices continued their upward tendency, influenced by a decrease of nearly 5,000,000 bushels in the visible supply, the strength of the domestic situation and active speculative demand. The advance brought out enormous realizing, but the pressure was well absorbed. At present levels, we advise taking profits with a view to re-entering the market on sharp setbacks. Country offerings of Corn are light and speculative support is increasing, but we think purchases should only be made on recessions. The demand for Oats is slow and the market's action disappointing. However, we adhere to our view that higher levels are justified relative to Corn.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 655.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 710.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 695.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 110.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 105.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 215.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.77 7/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 90.48
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.80.
London—Rome Liras 116.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market closed steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATION.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Bank's selling T T ready 1/6.
Bank's buying T T ready 1/16.
Bank's selling T T February 31/32.
Bank's buying T T February 1/32.
Bank's selling T T March 29/32.
Bank's buying T T March 31/32.
Bank's selling T T April 27/32.
Bank's buying T T April 29/32.
Bank's selling T T May 3/4.
Bank's buying T T May 27/32.
Bank's selling T T June 11/16.
Bank's buying T T June 25/32.

London, Feb. 13.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/6 Firm.
Bar Gold 24-6-8 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 3/16 steady.

London, Feb. 13.

Rentes 3 per cent 48 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 3/16
Bar silver 2 months hence 32 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying. Closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 2 7/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 14.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptanse 3 m/s	1/6 9/32
Fcs Demand.	650
American Dollars	281 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	157
Shanghai	215
Japan	110 1/2
Singapore	157 3/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 13.

Stockholm	17.73
Christiania	31.30
Amsterdam	11.87
Switzerland	24.79
Belgium	94.95
Athens	
Prague	161.37
Exchange on London in Paris	90.25
—do— in Germany	20,071,000 m
—do— Italy	115.70

New York, Feb. 13

Demand Bills 4-77-25

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 13.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS—

Bombay, Feb. 14.

3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 4 1/4 per cent
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 6 to 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/2 per cent to 7 per cent.
3 months 6 1/2 per cent to 7 per cent.
6 months 6 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET:—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 13.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £90 1/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 3/4 + 3/8
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 1/2 —.1/16
Conversion Loan £79 3/4 + 1/2
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £102 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £107 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent. 58 .1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 49 .1/8
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 59 3/8 —.1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 59 —.1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Sovereigns Ready 13/14/6.
Sovereigns Forward 13/14/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/0/3.
Bar gold Forward, Rs. 22/0/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/15/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/5.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/5.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/4.

London, Feb. 13.

Bar gold ready s. 86/8.
Silver ready d. 32/3.
Silver forward d. 32/2.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. China was buyer lower rate.

GOLD.

Bombay, February 14.

Ready :—22-0-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Maha	21-15-0			22-0-3
Fagan	21-15-0			22-0-0

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 0—5—0
Chitor
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, February 14

Ready :—73-7-0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m
Maha	73-2-0			76-6-0
Fagan	73-2-0			73-5-0

Teji Mandi
Fagan 1—5—0
Chitor —
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 84/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 98/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 96/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 97/13.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 103/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 100/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 109/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 101/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 193 102/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax free) due 193 102/15.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loa (Tax Free) due 1935 106/9.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 74/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 74.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 197 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96.
TONE OF MARKET:—Steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

The Market closed steady. The followin are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1042/8, India Bank 79, Central Bank 25/12, Eastern 84.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 442/8, Alliance 65, Bombay Cotton 515, Bombay Dyeing 1172/8 Bradbury 490, Century 550, Central Indi 550, Colaba Land 165, Coorla 155, Crescen 250, Currim 425, Dawn 705, Edward Sassoon 185, E. D. Sassoon 1/10, Elphinstone 36/4, Fazulbhoy 1080, Finlay 850, Globe 51/4, Gokak 110, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 397/8, Jamshed Manufacturing 130 Kasturchand 165, Khatau 125, Kilacha Mills 6/2, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4750 Madhavrao Scindia 60, Madhavji 402/8, Mathuradas 260, Maneck Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 137/8, New Great 440, New City 305 Pabani 378/12, Pearls 607/8, Phoenix 570 Premier 90, Simplex 237/8, Standard 1550 Swadeshi 645, Tata Mill 200, Vishnu Gotto 1750, Swan 1200.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 502/8, Alcock 200, B. Burm 330, B. Burma N. L 81/4, Bt. Burma 5/6, B. Tramway 101/4, Bombay Steam 70 Bundi Cement 9/4, Katni Ord. 50, Kati Defd. 150, New India Insurance 14/4, Shivrajpur 55, Tata Iron Ord. 25, T. Iron Defd 71/4, Tata Hydro 972/8, Scindia Steam 6/9.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 13.

Hongkong Bank	£149
Chartered Bank	£ 22 1/4
National Bank	£ 47
P. & O. Bank	£ 11 5/8
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/2

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS

Bombay, February 14.

Apollo Mill	17	Morarji Goculdas	2800
Elphinstone	37	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4750
Alliance Cotton	85	Vishnoo Cotton	1745
Indain Dy.& Blg.	227-8	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	7-8
E. D. Sassoon	1-8	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	18	Sassoon Cotton	41-4
Currimbhoy Mill	420	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	6	Standard Mill	1550
Koorla Mill	155	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	165	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	195
Khatau Mill	125	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	31	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jamshed Mill	135	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	500
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	700	New India	14
New City	305	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
Planet	31-4	Great India	10
Premier	87-8	Scindia Steam	6-9
Presidency	70	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	500	Port Canning	150
Bombay Indstl.	16	B'bay Telephone	30
Birla	16	„ Uganda	50
Madhavji	180	„ Burma New	80
Madhaorao Scindia	60	Br. Burma Petrol	5
Maneckji Petit	2650	Tata Oil	1-4

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Feb. 14.

A further advance of 12 to 16 points New York futures has been reported to-day. The market improved on speculative and trade buying. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 7 points up. The market advanced on scattered buying. The undertone of the American market is very steady owing to large demand for spot cotton.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., cable under date 13th instant as under:—

"March liquidation checked advance."

Their Liverpool friends Messrs. Charles stewart & Son. cable under same date under:—

"Think that market is in a healthy condition. Market affected favourably by improving statistical position. Still advise buying."

A further advance being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 464 i.e. half a rupee higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Bazar operators were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 465 1/2. Selling by Japan Houses and Shroffs caused the Market to give way to Rs. 464 1/2, but the prices again improved to Rs. 466 1/2 on buying by Bazar Operators and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 465 and going up by half a rupee closed at Rs. 464 1/4 at 6 p.m. on selling by a Japan House.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 462 1/2 and gradually advanced to Rs. 466 1/2 on buying by prominent Shroffs. On scattered selling the market gave way to Rs. 465 and closed at Rs. 465 1/2 at 4 p.m. Fully good M.G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted at Rs. 398 and Rs. 399 1/2 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was very poor.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 14.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	464 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March	397 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May	399 1/2
Fine Oomra	March	462 1/2

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, February 14

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..
„ Fine	M.G.	.. 415/420	..
„	F.G.M.G.	390/5 ..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	.. 415/420	..
„	F.G.M.G.	390/5 ..	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	.. ..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	460/55	475/78 ..
Nagpur		.. .. 460/55	475/78 ..
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G.	445	465 ..
Pulgaon .. „	„	455	465/70 ..
Dhamangaon „	„	445	460/55 ..
Amraoti .. „	„	440/450	460/465 ..
Khamgaon-Akola „	„	440/450	455/60 ..
Mulkapur „	„	420/435	445/50 ..
Khandesh „	„	430/25	445 March.
„	F.G.M.G.	..	400/500 475
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	.. 490
„ Fully Good	„	..	.. ..
Muthia Fine	„	..	.. ..
„	F.G.M.G.	420/5	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta	M.G.	..	.. ..
Westerns	„	480/500	.. ..
„	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	480/500	.. ..
Cambodia	„	550	.. ..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Feb. 14.

New York Market 13th February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.35	Mar.		24.48	+13
24.68	May	24.83+15	24.83	+15
24.91	July.		25.07	+16
24.79	Oct.		24.95	+16

New York spot on 12th Feb. was closed; New Orleans 24.65+15.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market advanced on speculative buying and trade buying. Market larger.

May highest 24.90 (at the opening), lowest 24.76 (12.52 p.m.), range .14 points.

Liverpool Market 13th February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.36	Mar.	13.40+04	13.40+04	13.43	+07
13.41	May	13.45+04		13.47	+06
13.44	July.			13.49	+05
13.28	Oct.			13.34	+06
Egyptian					
31.40	May			32.35	+95
29.60	July			30.45	+85

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Much broader market. Large buying and selling but market steady on good trade fixing call sales. Drought continues in Texas. American cross rate 4.77 5/8.

(2) Strong spot situation in the South, southern holdings comparatively small, large spot demand, basis advancing, consumption and buying for reserve will easily absorb crop if it is all marketed which is doubtful. We look for higher market, look for much further advance if crop accounts unfavourable. Advise buying.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 200 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Mid Americans Spot:—Universal Standard 13.72 fair business.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 35.40

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, February 14.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	440	440	
Bombay Cotton	505	515	
Bombay Dyeing	1172-8-77-8-70	1172-8	
Century	542-8-50 48-12	52-8-47-8-548-12	
Nagpur	551-4-50-48-12	47-8-550	
Colaba	165-66 4-65	160	
Crescent ex-divi.	251-4-50	252-8	
Indore ex-divi.	397-8	397-8	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great	437-8-42-8-40	440	
Pearl ex-divi.	602-8-7-8-5	16-3-12-607-8	
Phoenix	575	575	
Bharucha	110	110	
Simplex	238-12-42-8-37-8	40-238-12	
Swan	1200	1200	
Swadesh	645-50	645	
Pabni	375	373-12	
Fazal ex-divi.	1070-80-75	80-77-8-1080	
Mathuradas	260	260	
Tata Mill	180	200	
Globe	50	51 4	
Mysore	125	125	
Madhavji	405-3-12-400	400	
Finlay ex-divi.	850	850	
Gokak	110	110	
Edward Sassoon	185	185	
Meyer Sassoon	137-8	137-8	
Alcock	972-8-76	75-972-8	
Bombay Burma Old	325	330	
Bombay Elec. Tram	101-4	101-14-101-4	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	65	70	
Bundi Cement	9-4	9-4	
Central E. Mining	33-8	33-8	
Indian Cement	37-8	37-8	
Tata Steel Ordy.	20-21-4	22-8-24-12	
Tata Steel Defd	57-8-60	66-71 4	

New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
March 24.49
May 24.91
July 25.07
New York Noon Call
March 24.50
May 24.84
July 25.09
New Orleans 10 a.m.
March 24.47
May 25.02

New York, Feb. 13

Week's receipts of Cotton at U S Ports 198,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 47,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 87,000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan 14,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 1,381,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 1,197,000 Bales.

COTTON DELIVERY MID UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

Mar	13.31—.12
May	13.36—.11
July	13.38—.11
October	13.24—.10

London, Feb. 14.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 steady.
Bar Gold 32 1/4 steady.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Scinde	Good	10.65
	Fully Good	11.05
	Fine	11.45
Bengal	Good	10.75
	Fully Good	11.15
	Fine	11.55
Oomra	Good	11.60
	Fully Good	11.70
	Fine	12.10
Broach	Good	11.20
	Fully Good	11.60
	Fine	12.00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Liverpool Feb. 14.

March	13.38—.05
May	13.41—.06
July	13.44—.05
August	13.37—.06
September	13.35—.03
October	13.29—.05

EGYPTIANS.

March	32.15—.1.50
July	30.30—.15
November	23.70—.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UP LANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

February	13.41	plus .06
March	13.43	„ .07
April	13.42	„ .07
May	13.47	„ .06
June	13.45	„ .05
July	13.49	„ .05
August	13.48	„ .06
September	13.38	„ .06
October	13.34	„ .06
November	13.29	„ .05
December	13.25	„ .04
January	13.23	„ .05
February	13.20	„ .05

Tone.—Firm.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

February	34.15	+ .35
March	33.65	+ .35
April	33.19	+ .35
May	32.85	+ .35
June	31.60	+ .30
July	30.45	+ .35
August	29.40	+ .30
September	28.40	+ .40
October	27.35	+ .25
November	26.90	+ .45
December	26.60	+ .30
January	26.30	+ .30

Manchester Market.—Firm large cloth cloth contracts scarce.
Yarns:—Stiff better demand.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

Ney York, Feb. 14.

March	24.28—.20
May	24.60—.28
July	24.85—.22
October	24.73—.22

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 13.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	38,000
Day's Exports to Continent	29,000
Futures at New York:—	
March	24.66 +.13
May	23.83 +.15
July	25.07 +.16
October	24.95 +.16
Spot Cotton at New York	24.75 +.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.65 unchanged
Futures at New Orleans:—	
March	24.56 —.08
May	24.80 —.07
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	23 1/4
Demand Bills	4.77.25
Silver Commercial Bars	68 3/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

Total Actual Exports	3000
Total Forwarded	75000
Total Imports	113000
Total Sacks	1010000
Actual Weekly Sales	50540
Water Twist 1/10	
Printers Cloth 45/9	

METALS.

London, Feb. 13.

English best Selected Copper	£68 1/8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£63 1/8
Copper Braziers	£84
Yellow Metal	£ 1/8
Hard Spelter	36 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£17 1/4

London, Feb. 13.

Tin Block	205 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, February 14.

		Per.	md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English			3/4	60	0	0
Do		1		60	0	0
Do		1	1/4	60	0	0
Do		1	1/2	60	0	0
Do		1	3/4	60	0	0
Do		2		60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, February 14.

	per	md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German		3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1		66	0	0
Copper	1	1-4	66	8	0
Copper, American	1	1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1	3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2		69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars			62	0	0
Pancheteka Joint			27	0	0
Copper, English Bars			61	0	0
Brass Bars			39	4	0
Pat Klai			66	0	0
Lead, Country			25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1			57	8	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2			57	8	0
German Copper 1 1-2			66	8	0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2			66	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1,			66	4	0
„ „ 1 1-4			67	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 14.

		per. lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14	1 2	0	13	6
Kilachand	No. 20	1-2	0	14	0
Currimbhai	No. 12	1-2	0	13	3
Elphinstone	No. 12	1-2	0	13	0
David	No. 10	1-2	0	13	3
Shapurji	No. 10	1-2	0	13	0
Trikamdas	No. 10	1-2	0	13	3
Sattara	No. 10	1-4	0	13	0
Shapurji	No. 6	1-2	0	11	3
Light House	No. 6	1-2	0	11	0
Japan	No. 40	—1	1	9	0
„	No. 42	—2	1	8	0
„	No. 20		1	1	0
„	No. 32		1	4	0

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 13.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 68/6 Feb/March sellers.
Rosario Santa Fe—64 lbs. 69/6 Feb/Mar. sellers.
Tone:—Steadier and better demand.
Australian 69/3 Feb/March sellers.

(Continued on next page)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 14.

Jalapa, Neal, New York.
City of Milan, Femmister, Delagoa Bay.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Qneda, Blencowe, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

February 15.

Genoa, Bangomino, Genoa.
Shunko Maru, Komishi, Kobe.

LOADING.

February 14.

Steamer Sommelsdijk for Calcutta.
Steamer Devanha for London.

S S Jalapa:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Jalapa, 6085 tons, Captain F Neal, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from New York, with a general cargo.

S S City of Milan:—The City Line steamer City of Milan, 2558 tons, Captain J Femmister, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Delagoa Bay, with a cargo of coal.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shunko Maru:—The O S K steamer Shunko Maru, 5027 tons, Captain T Komishi, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Genoa: The M Italiana steamer Genoa, 4083 tons, Captain G Bonzamino, sailed yesterday from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, February 14, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
4 Japan, 3837 Cal. 18/2 M M & Co.
5 Amur Maru 4823 Kobe, N.F. O S Kaisha.
6 Saindia 3247, Liverpool 27/2 Graham Trading Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan 17/2, N Y Kaisha.
9 Braunfels 3558, Leith N.F. T M & Co.
14 Sicilia, China 17/2/25, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ariosto, 2768 Antwerp, N F, J F & Co.
5 Monte Ossero 2993, Trieste, L Triestino.
6 Shinnoh Maru 3595, Basra, 20/2 O S Kaisha.
9 Aleppo 2520, Hull, 25/2 K W & Co
10 & 11 Tarantia 3201 L'pool 20/2 Graham Trading Co. Ld.
12 & 13 Neidenfels. 1745 K'chi, 18/2. L. Edwards Ld.
14 Bandra 1877, Basrah 17/2 M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Rangoon Maru, 3638, Kobe, N.F. N Y Kaisha.
B Penang Maru 3215 Japan 25/2 N Y Kaisha.
D Jalarashima 2681 N& F. S S N Coy. Ld

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantua due about 20th February. Agent P & O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 6th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 23rd February, Agent M M Co.
Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macquarie due about 1st March, Agent J F Co.
City of Simla, about 23rd February, Agent K N Co.
S S Massilia due about 25th February, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Hongkong due about 6th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 10th March, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 17th March, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 23rd March, Agent G T Co.
City of Valencia due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Knowsley Hall (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Reichenfels due about 15th February, Agent L Edward.
Trantenfels due about 27th February Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Nippon due about 19th February, Agent Graham T Co.
Atna due about 26th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Sommelsdijk due about 16th February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Andijk due about 6th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilena due about 18th March, Agent L T Co
Cracovia due about 18th February, Agent L T Co.
Carnia due about 12th March, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.
Aufora due about 21st February, Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.
Ganges due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Auckland due about 17th February Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sandon Hull due about 6th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kosmo due about 16th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Rydal Hall due about 3rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Indus Maru due about 15th February Agent O S Kaisha.
Shinsei Maru due about 15th February Agent N Y Kaisha.
S S Morioka Maru due about 17th February Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shaka Maru due about 24th February Agent O S Kaisha.
Takoma Maru due about 25th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 25th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 28th February, Agent N Y Kaisha
S S Hevin Maru due about 3rd March Agent N Y Kaisha

FROM CHINA.

Dongola due about 21st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 10th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 21st February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORT.

February 14.

S S Tarantia for Glasgow:—20 bales cotton yarn The Svadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool: 128 bales cotton Lyon Lord & Co Ltd; 4004 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas & Co Ltd.

S S Mandala for Antwerp:—1000 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 1250 tons manganese ore Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Mandala for Ghent:—110 bales cotton J A Begbie & Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Genova for Genoa:—1 bale goat skins tanned, sheep skins tanned H R Remmanbhai.

S S Genova for Naples:—50 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Alleppo for Hull:—937 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co Ltd. 5000 cwt groundnuts Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Ariosto for Antwerp:—2000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros; 440 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 330 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S Ariosto for Ghent:—440 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton A Durst; 495 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Monte Ossero for Trieste:—3½ cwt castings S M H Kadarbakhsh; 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Neidenfels for Hamburg:—192 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co.; 55 bales cotton H Nensey & Co.

S S Morwada for Hamburg:—2875 cwt groundnut oil cake L Ebramji; 93 bales cotton fly S A de Produits Textiles; 110 bales broken cotton heakls J Permanand and Co; 330 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 330 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 61 bales cotton fly N Bomanji and Son; 100 bales aloe fibre B Ardeshir and Co.

S S City of Paris for Liverpool:—1397 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co. 612 cwt dillseed C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Corsinia for Antwerp: 1000 cwt myrabollams Mathuradas Bros; 550 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—1000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S S Clan Maciver for Hull: 23000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 200 cwt nigerseed Ralli Bros; 32000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros; 1980 cwt maize Ralli Bros; 12000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros. 4003 cwt myrabollame P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

S S Clan Maciver for Dunkirk:—495 bales cotton Arjan Khimji and Co; 886 bale, cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—45 cwt sharkfins H L Peerani; 75 cwt sharkfins R Dhanji and Co; 15 cwt fishmaws R Dhanji and Co.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—85 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Panang Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 350 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Penang Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Penang Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co; 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Nagmur for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha; 600 bales cotton H Nensey and Co; 300 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd.

S S Nagmur for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai: 2000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORT.

February 14.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—From London 36 cases gold coin. 1 box gold coin; 37 boxes bar gold; 1 box specie; 391 bars silver; 11 cases saffron; 125 cases gin. 38 cases quinine; 32 cases toilet soap; 61 cases boot polish; 4b cases perfumed spirits; 70 cases Scott's emulsion; 20 cases cigarettes; 25 cases salt; 14 cases invalid food; 133 cases biscuits, 96 cases medicines; 49 cases barley; 30 cases corn flour; 173 cases castor oil; 40 cases syrup. 20 cases herrings; 51 cases epsom salt; 25 cases sauce; 40 cases gripe water; 56 cases confectionary. 250 cases whisky; 35 cases wincarnis; 16 cases cheese; 51 cases hams and bacons; 75 cases jams and marmalade; 20 cases beer; 70 cases vinegar; 100 bags boiler composition; 75 crates empty bottles; 244 cases oil varnish; 120 cases oilman's stores; 83 cases preserves. 251 cases wines; 308 cases brandy; 28 cases paper; 17 bales paper; 245 bales old newspaper; 25 barrels grapes; 1000 zinc blocks; 21 bundles yellow metal rods; 750 casks cement. 50 drums paint; 21 cases paint; 22 packages paint; 34 packages oak.

From Marseilles:—370 tons rubble; 8 bales paper; 43 cases preserved vegetables; 55 cases silk yarn. 8 cases silk goods; 170 cases vermouth; 31 cases liquors; 34 cases wine; 337 cases brandy; 20 cases cochineal; 57 cases olive oil. 39 cases alimentary paste; 11 packages alimentary paste; 36 bales tissues; 1048 bags almonds.

From Aden:—1 box pearls.

COMING MUSLIM CONFERENCES AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

Allahabad is going to be the centre of Muslim activities from the 21st to the 25th February. Important bodies are going to have their annual sessions which are to be attended by leading Musalmans who have devoted themselves to the uplift of the community in various spheres. The Provincial Educational Conference will be presided over by the Hon. Sahebzada Aftab Ahmad Khan Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University. The political-minded class are to muster strong under the guidance of Mr. Aley Nabi of Agra, a prominent political figure in the United Provinces when it is proposed to revive and organise Muslim Leagues in every district. A novel and highly attractive feature of the assemblage is going to be a representative conference of the Muslim members of the local bodies with Mr. Mohamed Yaqub, M.L.A., as the Chairman. Two other conferences will also take place. It is believed that the example of the United Provinces the heart of Muslim culture, influence and civilization will be followed by other provinces.

KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITING INSTITUTION.

The following five students of the above Institution had appeared in the Institute of Commerce Examination (London) in Advanced Book-keeping and Accountancy in December last and who all have been declared successful. Three of them passed in First Class and two in Second Class:—

(1) Mr. Harilal Bapuji Joshi, 1st Class; (2) Mr. Mathuradas Maneklal Shah, 1st Class; (3) Mr. Anthony Xavier Furtado, 1st Class; (4) Mr. Laxmichand Virji Lapasia, 2nd Class; (5) Mr. Rishabchand M. Jain, 2nd Class.

BRITISH MARKETS.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 21.

According to the returns now available of the state of trade during December, the cotton industry is in a happier state than for a long time past. Exports of piece goods are moving at a comparatively high rate and unemployment has been reduced to 7 per cent. All this is very satisfactory, but it does not satisfy Manchester, for there is a lag between the current state of trade and the actual export of goods. It is a painful duty to register that for another week the volume of new business has not been satisfactory. The waiting attitude which was so characteristic of 1924, has set in again with redoubled emphasis, but it is not so easy to ascertain what buyers are waiting for. Ostensibly it is for lower prices, either of cloth or of yarn, and the Far Eastern section is particularly prominent in its reluctance to place orders. In China, of course, the persistent civil unrest is responsible for the slowness of demand in Manchester, but in India the favourable agricultural situation and the repeated evidence of an intention to buy have led Manchester merchants to look forward to 1925 as a year good promise. In actual fact this promise has been belied, for the one thing that the Indian dealer refuses to do is to place faith in Manchester prices. By holding off the market he has hoped to bring down prices to level agreeable to himself, but the only result has been that the output which would normally have been reserved for India has been sold to other markets, and now any willing Indian buyer is faced with the necessity of booking April-May delivers if he wants to buy in any bulk. This he is unwilling to do at present. Full employment up to the end of March is not thereby entailed. As a matter of fact all the evidence goes to show that shipments to the Far East during the first quarter of 1925 will in no way exceed the low level which has become normal in recent years. Nevertheless it is no longer easy to manufacture and finish cloth for delivery before the end of March.

Under the circumstaces, it is meet to examine the market situation for signs of weakness which would justify the maintenance of this waiting attitude. Cotton has remained steady for yet another week. Steadiness does not seem to help at all. Apparently a decisive advance in quotations is the only thing which would give a fillip to demand. The basis of cotton remains firm, and deliveries to spinners continue at the high level established in the week before last. However the monthly report of consumption in the United States, which might have been interpreted bullishly, had practically not effect on prices. The same is true of a bearish estimate of ginning to date, the estimated figure being in excess of the official crop forecast. Exports of cotton from the United States have this week crossed the five million bale line, a significant testimony to the strength of the market, for it means that equivalent volume of "hedge sales" have been absord since the arrival of the new crop.

However, it is yarn and cloth prices which really count, and it is the high cost of production in Lancashire which militates against any decisive recovery in the export trade. What are the possibilities of lower cloth prices? The cost of finishing is subject to spasmodic reductions, but the only reliable conclusion that can be drawn in that direction is that the smaller the export of finished goods, the less chance there is of any reduction in finishing costs. Shippers of piece goods are working on the smallest possible commission basis, while condition in the manufacturing section are similar. It is only in the spinning end of the industry that signs of instability can be traced, and here output has evidently exceeded deliveries. There is some small accumulation of stocks in certain qualities and there has been sufficient evidence of weak selling to alarm the Federation. That body has therefore deemed it advisable to issue a warning that unless the demand improves there will have to be a retrograde movement in the degree of short-time working. In other words, the Federation intends to ensure the maintenance of a good margin for spinning.

As yet it is too early to trace any effect of this threat on the demand. Throughout the week India has proved an unsatisfactory market. A renewed attempt to buy fine dhooties proved quite fruitless in face of the high prices of Egyptian cotton. Karachi has bought small lots of light bleached goods and Madras has nibbled at shirtings. In spite of ominous strife in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, there was last week a definite, if unsuccessful, attempt to place orders in Manchester, and a few firms have received optimistic reports in spite of all the trouble. The demand from Java and Singapore is still one of the bright spots of the market, but the Near East is quiet. Morocco is beginning to wake up once more, and there has been a fair trickle of business West Africa.

Other markets which have been moderately active have been South America and the home trade. The vagaries of Egyptian cotton cast a baneful influence over all attempts to deal in the finer fabrics, but it is a remarkable fact that the United States are now trying to buy poplins made out of of twofold 100's. Towards the end of last week Egyptian quotations seemed to have taken a definite downward trend, and the German demand for fine counts was beginning to regain some of its vigour. Since then, however, prices have reacted to higher levels than ever and business in yarns has naturally ceased.

JUTE MARKET.

DUNDEE, Jan. 21.

The falling market in Calcutta came as a surprise here. The result was to quicken the desire of holders to part with their stocks, and raw material prices dropped by 30s. in some cases and 10s. in others. It is possible that the position generally will be strengthened in the near future, for there are signs of improvement in the very quarter where improvement is most needed—namely, in the cloth market. For the greater part the improvement is to be measured in terms of inquiry. A substantial order for hessian cloth for cement bags has been booked, and twill sacking, tarpaulin, and bagging are well to the fore. Heavies, however, are not so much sought for.

Prices:—Jute: First mark actuals, January-February, £43; groups, £41 10s.; red SCC actuals,, £40; Daisee 2, £41; Lightnings, actuals, £40; Tossa 2, £41 10s.; mixed cuttings, £27. Yarns: 8lb. cops, 6.25 (4s. 2d.); spools. 6.38 (4s. 3d.); sacking chains, 6.56 (6.9-16d.); hessian chains, 7d. Chested sessians: 10 por., 10oz., 40in., 5d.; 9oz.,4 .63 (45/8d.); 8oz., 4.06 (4 1-16d) and 4.13 (4¼d.); floorcloth, 9 1/2oz., 76in., 9.50 (9 1/2d.)

COAL MARKET.

CARDIFF, Jan. 20.

A steady flow of new business is reaching the steam coal market, and while none of it is of any magnitude, collieries, in the main, are receiving sufficient new orders to keep outputs sold for a week ahead. Prices hold fairly steady, with a slight hardening in places where support is relatively better.

Inquiries are broadening, and inland business keeps fair, with an improving demand for coke. On export account inquires are good from South America, the fall in home prices having counteracted United States competition. A steady trade passes with France, principally in sized coals and semi-antracite products. Demand is better from the coaling stations, and the slight improve- in the Belgian coal trade is bringing a shade more demand from that quarter. Italian demands are normal.

Best Admiralty large is fairly well booked, with collieries holding for a minimum of 27s.—27s. 6d. Seconds have met a brisk demand, and have moved up to 26s.—26s. 6d. Nests, with ordinaries 25s. 6d.—25s. 9d., and supplies are short for the next week to ten days. Dry coals are steady, with no business of account under negotiation. Best offer at 26s. 6d.—27s., while ordinaries are dull at 24s. Monmouthshire collieries are well booked for prompt loading, with Newport docks actively shipping and several steamers waiting turn. Black Veins are steady to firm at 24s.—24s. 6d., and Western Valleys supported around 23s. 9d.—24s. Eastern Valleys are moderately active, the prices being unchanged at 22s. 6d.—23s. 6d. Best steam and cocking smalls meet a steady trade at slightly harder prices. For prompt 16s.—16s. 6d. is accepted, with 17s. quoted forward. Good bunkers are moving off with fair regularity around 14s. 6d., and cargo brands are in ample supply but steady at 13s.—14s. 6d.

Coke is well booked, and fully steady inland, but there is a meagre demand for export. Best foundly rules 45s.—50s. f.o.b., with furnace grades 35. Patent fuel is quiet and unchanged at 25s.—27s.

From 27s. 6d. a week ago, pitwood has slumped to 24s. 6d. owing to heavy arrivals. This is the lowest point for several months.

REMITTANCES TO "HOME TREASURY."

The Controller of the Currency has issued the following Press Note dated February 13th:—

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchases in India—Remittances during the month of January, 1925, 645,000; total remittances from 1st April 1924 to 31st January 1925, 33,191,000.

Sterling taken over in London—Total remittances from 1st April 1924 to 31st January 1925, 700,000.

Council Bills—Remittances during the month of January, 1925, 963,307; total remittances from 1st April 1924 to 31st January 1925, 5,415,412.

Total remittances during the month of January, 1925, 1,608,307; total remittances from 1st April 1924 to 31st January 1925, 39,306,412. Of this amount, £6 million was remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

PATHE CINEMA.

History and literature have handed down no greater or more famous love story than that written by Henry Wadeworth Longfellow in his immortal poem "The Courtship of Myles Standish" which is probably as widely read as any ever written and is well-known to almost every school boy and girl. It is now transferred to the screen and is acted by a large and distinguished cast.

Charles Ray in his role as John Alden, the azure-eyed, fair-haired youth reveals a character much more attractive than we are prone to imagine. Enid Bonnett makes an ideal Priscilla. She is most natural in all important love scenes with Ray. Alyn Warren adds another great character to the list by his taking part as Myles Standish, the Captain of Plymouth.

There are scenes in this great film that will fill one with thrills and delight. The artistry and photography of the production is superb. The most interesting episodes of the picture are those depicting the voyage of the historic "Mayflower" across the stormy, Atlantic. The direful spectacle of a man overboard will touch the very compassion in you. See how the Pilgrim Fathers were brought to America by a brutal pirate crew and how they landed in the midst of winter after a voyage of 102 days. The attacks by the hostile Indian tribes make the picture still more thrilling and exciting. Then comes the delightful love scenes between Alden and Priscilla. It is most soothing after the adventures and hardships suffered by the Pilgrims.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Fort Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute a series of lectures will be held at the Institute Office, Sirdar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

On Monday the 23rd February 1925, Prof. H. L. Kaji M.A., I.E.S., Prof. Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will deliver a lecture on the "Present Position of the Co-operative Societies in the city of Bombay and the prospects of their expansion."

On Tuesday the 24th February 1925 Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta B.A., Managing Director the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. will deliver a lecture on the "Co-operative Finance."

On Wednesday the 25th February 1925, Mr. C. S. Deole, B.A. Member, Servants of India Society, will deliver a lecture on the "Elements of Co-operation and its Economic Aspect."

On Thursday the 26th February 1925 Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki Honorary Secretary, Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, will deliver a lecture on the "Non-Official Organization of the Co-operative Movement here and abroad.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

Choice White Karachi 63 Feb/Mar. paid
Soft Red Karachi 62/3 Feb/Mar. value.
Tone:—Steadier and better demand.
Cargo, Barletta Russo 62½ lbs. 66/9 paid and buyers for January.
Cargo Choice White Karachi 66/9 paid and buyers for February.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, February 14.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chambrs of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p
Ready		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	65 0 0	9 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	64 0 0	9 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	67 0 0	0 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 14 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 14 0	12 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 13 0	14 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 8 0	14 1 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	67 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black ..	61 0 0	12 9 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 8 0	14 2 0
Groundnuts	64 0 0	12 12 0
Mowraseed	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	49 0 0	7 1 0
Castroseed	65 9 0	13 7 0
Cotton Seed Ready Delivery	.. ..	5 7 0
Jira	16 0 0	....
Forward,	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, May	8 6 3	
Linseed, May	14 1 3	

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 13.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags F/M sellers £ 24 7/8

Tone—Firmer and Dearer. Not much doing.

Raw Linseedoil naked spot net:—
M/A Sellers 49 7/8
M/A Sellers 49 7/8

London, Feb. 13.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firm an dearer with fair trade at £22 ½ Feb/Mar value.

Cottonseed Bombay, sellers for F/M £10[illegible]
Castoseed Bombay sellers for F/M £23 3/-
Rapeseed Toria was steady at the decline and sellers for F/M closed at 19 ½

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 13.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 16 3/4 Mar/April sellers.

Tone:—Dull.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 17½ February.

Tone:—Quiet after firm, dearer.

WEEKLY BULLION SHIPMENTS

London, Feb. 13.

Bullion shipments during the week 1,792,667

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 13.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 20/6 Jan/Feb nominal.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/10½ June/July sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/6 July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 16/9½ July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 16/9½ July/Sep sellers.

TEA.

London, Feb. 13.

A well-known house in their weekly market review says that there has been great exaggeration and many wild statements in press in regard quantity of Tea in U. K. which is said to be unfit for human consumption. It is quite true that certain amount of tea has been largely composed of stalk which is allowed to swell the imports. It opines that it would be advantageous for trade if a standard is established below which no Tea should be allowed into the country.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for M/A and A/M shipment to Hull at £ 22½. In wheat, cargo, choice white Karachi for Feb. shipment at 66/9 and in wheat, parcels, choice white Karachi for M/J shipment at 63/-.

INCOME TAX RIDDLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am an insurance agent and my gross income from this source for the year 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924, inclusive of a sum of Rs. 400 which I received as salaries for months of April and May 1923 at 200 per mensem from the Gresham Life Office, Bombay, whose head clerk I was until 7th April 1923, amounted in all to under Rs. 1,300 (Rupees one thousand three hundred) and so I am naturally not liable for payment of income tax. The Officer of Income Tax, Bandra, has however assessed me a tax of Rs. 25 and after a protracted correspondence between (1) The Officer of Income Tax, Bandra, (2) The Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Suburban District, Bandra and (3) myself, I am told by the second mentioned gentleman, in his memo dated the 3rd instant, that my appeal dated the 5th November 1924 has been dismissed the tax is confirmed and that I should pay the amount "at once."

Will any kind and generous soul inform me wrether I am liable and must pay this amount, and if I am not, will the person be so good as to assist me in the matter?

I may add that for the year ended 31st March 1923, The Officer of Income Tax, Bandra, has collected from me a tax of Rs. 58/9/0 instead of Rs. 25 and any reference to this subject is simply ignored by that department.—Yours, etc.,

P. A. D'LIMA.

Bandra.

MOTOR INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

A MEMBER IN ASSEMBLY TO SAFEGUARD IT?

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

At the Annual Dinner of Motor Trades Association to-night Mr. E. R. Park, Chairman said that in one province last year such a high taxation was imposed that sale of cars had practically ceased and transport companies had closed down as it was impossible to run lorries at a profit. He said that American manufacturers had secured the bulk of the trade in India as they could manufacture cars at very much less cost than in England. During the latter half of last year conditions had changed somewhat as British manufacturers by means of mass production and reorganisation of the system of export business were obtaining a very fair percentage of the market and it was satisfactory to note that those firms who were dealing up to quite recent times in wholly American produce were now in possession of or negotiating for agencies for British cars. He added that the support we received from Government in our endeavours to create a transport in India which was commensurate with its needs was practically nil. The industry was only 25 years old and it therefore followed that unless some special effort was put forward to meet the needs of the rapidly growing industry legislation became old fashioned. Instead of fostering transport problem as a whole by lessening the expense of pioneer work it seemed that certain of the Government bodies had gone out of their way to look upon the new industry as a golden goose by levying the highest import duty on cars that was levied on any article imported. Also the maximum of municipal taxation provided in the acts relating to such bodies was certainly so in the case of cars registered in Calcutta. He emphasised that we needed more sympathetic treatment from all authorities if India was to march on the road to progress step by step with other countries with whom we were in constant touch and competition. Mr. Park believed that the day was not far distant when a representative would be nominated by the Government to the Legislative Assembly at Delhi to safeguard the future welfare of the motor industry in India and to advise the Government on matters with which a representative of the Industry was alone familiar.

Sir Hugh Stephenson in responding to the toast of the guests said "The motor trade in India at the present time stands for the principle of progress. Mechanical transport is not a mere luxury; it is not an alternative to other forms of transport. It is an outward and visible sign of progress that civilised man is making in adopting the powers of nature controlled by the genius of engineers to the development of the natural wealth of the country. We all wish it a success and I am free to admit that I am glad that my lot has been cast in these days and that I have a comfortable motor to take me to bed at the end of this perfect day."—A.P.

2ND BABY EXHIBITION AT DELHI.

MR. B. C. PAL'S ADDRESS.

DELHI, Feb. 14.

Delhi's Second Baby Exhibition came to a successful conclusion this afternoon when Her Excellency the Countess of Reading distributed the prizes before a very large gathering of prominent ladies and gentlemen including members of the legislature and Government officials. Mr. Abbot, Chief Commissioner, read a list of donors to the exhibition which included a sum of Rs. 2,500 from Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh and Rs. 1,150 from Raja Devaki Nandan Prasad Singh and several smaller sums from local residents. Mr. Abbot also acknowledged Rs. 1,900 collected by Dr. and Mrs. Sethna, Rs. 642 collected by Mr. J. C. Roberts and Rs. 525 by Mrs. Franklin and Mrs. Faridoonji. Amidst great applause Her Excellency presented the Lady Reading Gold Medal for the best baby in the show to baby Haq. Baby Champoo was awarded a gold medal for the best baby from a welfare centre. The special prize of a watch for baby under two and half years was secured by baby Nizamuddin.

After the presentation of prizes Mrs. Chatterjee, President of the sub-committee in charge of the exhibition, read an interesting report of the exhibition which showed that over six hundred entries were received. There was a marked increase in the popularity of the show among the Mussalman community. While there were no entries from Mussalman parents for a show held five years ago there were seven entries last year, while this year's entries numbered over a hundred. Concluding she thanked Her Excellency Lady Reading on behalf of the women of Delhi and India for the institution of Indian Baby Week which was a lasting and universal service to the country.

MR. PAL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal then delivered an address on the future generation of India. He said that the babies of to-day would probably be Washingtons and Shakespears of to-morrow and good breeding of chidren very much depended upon good feeding of mothers as well as the would-be-mothers. The movement inaugurated by Her Excellency was destined to play a great part in redeeming India, a dying nation, out of her present condition.

Sir Mohammed Habibullah explained how the movement had reduced considerably infantile mortality in Madras City and how large masses of people of the southern presidency partook in celebrating baby weeks all over the presidency.

Major-General Sir Charles Mowatt, as President of the General Committee, traced the origin of the movement in Delhi and thanked Her Excellency for the interest she had evinced for the baby welfare. Before the gathering dispersed Lady Reading thanked the workers who had devoted much time for the successful organisation of the show and its conclusion.—A. P.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Feb. 15.

The Western disturbance is now over North Baluchistan, and is causing clouds in the extreme North, but the weather has been dry elsewhere.

Forecast: A few falls of rain or show along the Frontier and Kashmere.—A.P.

Feb. 14.

There have been a few falls of rain in Upper Burma and Assam, Dibrugarh reporting one inch and Myitkayina a half. Elsewhere weather has been dry

Temperature has fallen appreciably in North-East India and United Provinces.

A fresh western disturbance is approaching the frontier.

Forecast:—Decrease in Assam and few light falls in Baluchistan.—A.P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, February 13.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. inches	Fahr.	29.927
Temperature of Air	..	70.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	59.1 „
Dew Point	..	49.1 „
Relative humidity of Air	..	49% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air		80.0 „
Minimum do. do.	..	60.9 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNE, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	216 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. in. ft
	Feb			Feb.		
Sat.	14	3 4	28 1	14	9 30	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21 11	18 1
Sun.	15	2 55	27 2	15	9 12	17 8
		15 42	26 8		21 9	20 0
M.	16	3 38	26 5	16	10 9	17 7
		16 49	25 5		22 21	21 0
Tu.	17	4 33	25 8	17	11 22	17 6
		18 18	25 5		.. ..	
W.	18	5 49	25 3	18	0 17	21 8
		19 57	26 2		12 43	17 5
Th.	19	7 26	25 3	19	1 58	21 2
		21 7	27 3		13 54	17 4
Fri.	20	8 46	25 9	20	3 10	20 2
		21 59	18 4		14 57	16 2

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 16 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 39m.
Feb. 17 (Tue) Sunrise 7h. 6m. Sunset 6h. 40m.
Feb. 18 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 40m.
Feb 19 (Thu) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 40m.
Feb. 20 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 41m.
Feb. 21 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 41m.
Feb. 22 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 41m.
Feb 23 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 42m.
Feb. 24 (Tue) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 42m.
Feb. 25 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 1m. Sunset 6h. 42m.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSION.

DELHI, Feb. 14.

It is understood that the Select Committee on Sir Hari Singh Gour's Age of Consent Bill has practically concluded its labours and come to the conclusion that the age be raised from 12 to 13 in the case of married girls and from 13 to 14 in the case of unmarried girls.

The Nationalist Party was to have discussed this evening an amendment to its rules relating to the Budget discussion in the Assembly but, as there was no quorum, the meeting was adjourned till Monday evening. —A.P.

ITALY AS ENGLAND'S COTTON RIVAL

A writer in a recent issue of the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" devotes a long article to the many anxiety to which the once genial and prosperous John Bull is now exposed. He discusses the financial and commercial competition of America whose trade is fast becoming as disagreeable to England as Germany's used to be before the War, and he points out also the increasingly difficult position of the small English land-owner who is tending more and more to emigrate, not to the British Colonies where he is not lost to the Empire, but to the United States which are commercial rivals. It deals briefly with the question of unemployment and the emigration of the skilled workers. It also shows how England is losing her world monopoly in the cotton market, her principal rival being Italy:

On the cotton market, the time-honoured monopoly of England, Italy has appeared as a strong competitor, and the question is being earnestly discussed in the big newspapers whether Lancashire the great centre of the cotton industry, will stand this competition in the long run. A large number of the modern cotton mills of Italy have been able to pay out considerable dividends, while about 200 Lancashire mills were unable to pay dividends at all. The Italian wages too are far lower than the English. Besides, and this is a decisive factor, the new Italian mills are equipped with the most modern and up-to-date machinery, while a large part of the English works are very backward in this respect. For a long time the great prosperity of the English cotton industry had wrongly been attributed to England's free trade policy. But we see clearly to-day that this prosperity was based on her intimate connection with India, the market that consumes cotton most largely and that England was able to dominate almost without competition. The cotton industry will have to make very strenuous efforts, particularly of a financial nature, in order to defend itself successfully against the new undesirable competitor."—"L. & T. R."

All Arya Samaj institutions residential houses and shops at Lahore were illuminated on Thursday in connection with the celebration of the Arya Samaj founder's day. Orthodox Hindus and non-Arya Samaj Hindu communities also participated in the celebrations. Processions and meetings were also held in the city as a part of the celebrations. —A.P.

PERSIA AND PARSIS.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. HATARIA

In the course of his speech at the Wadia Fire Temple Bombay under the auspices of the *Iran League* when Mr Dinshah Irani, the President, unveiled the portraits of the late Maneckji Limji Hataria on Wednesday Mr. G. K. Nariman said that Mr. Hataria was one of the greatest of Parsis n only Parsis knew it. It was exceedingly regrettable that while the Parsis continue indiscriminate adoration of the European and American any right idea given them by their own countrymen was contemptuously disregarded, Mr. Hataria had most minutely studied the condition of the Persian Parsis with unsurpassed assiduity and he had made reports and noted his priceless experiences in several books. His books contain information which almost outweighed the information in all non-Parsi travellers' tales. But while the private Parsi libraries were loaded with European records some of the books of Mr. Hataria were exceedingly hard to procure, and one, namely *Jame Maneck* had perished beyond recall. Sixty years ago Mr Hataria had devised measures for the amelioration of the Parsis of Persia to which his community were awakening to-day. He had, for instance, appealed to the religious heads of the Musalmans, and got them to commit themselves to writing with regard to the treatment which Islam prescribed for non-Moslem. This was his most masterly move and had it been pursued further with tact and persistence the lot of Zoroastrians in Persia would have been ameliorated a generation ago. There was careless ignorance in the community on matters Persian. The only thing the Parsis cared to memorise was that their ancestors were persecuted out of Persia by Islam which was largely a fiction. Islam cannot be held responsible for the excesses of its adherents any more than Christianity was blameworthy for the atrocities committed by its accredited exponents as, for instance, in Spain. In the latter country the Christian rulers forbade the use of Arabic, the wearing of national dress, and carrying arms. The Moors we hear, were made to eat pork and taste wine and their children were snatched from their mothers and baptised. Nur were the Zoroastrian, Sasanians, the predecessors of the Islamic rulers of Persia by any means models of tolerance towards the Christian and Israelite subjects. Unfortunately every religion in the world including Buddhism, when it acquired political authority generally abused it in former times.

Mr. Nariman did not lay much stress on his recent travels to Persia, because travelling in Persia was now so easy, thanks to the vigorous organisation of Sardar Sipeh, who had also enforced perfect religious equality that anybody with some means could accomplish it. But mere passing through a country did not entitle a person to peak with authority on it. The best instance of people who had not seen and yet could speak *ex cathedra* on a given country was Max Muller. He never set foot on these shores and in his time was rightly looked up to as the greatest authority on India. The speaker was pained to see that while people perpetually referred to western travellers few quoted from the very truthful record of the arduous journey of Dastur Dr. and Mrs. Dhalla who had provided them with a vivid picture of Persia as it was five years ago Dr. Dhalla however disdained to speak to the gallery and considered it a deviation from duty to slur over some disagreeable facts. Mr. Nariman was asked to suppress his views because they were likely to disturb the faith of the followers of Zoroaster. This argument he failed entirely to understand. While he was averse to needlessly contradict any one, he was certain that the rise and fall of the Zoroastrian Persia was due mainly if not entirely to their own doings and that extraneous element really contributed but little to the capture of Persia by aliens from Arabistan.

Mr. Nariman gave instances of the deplorable condition of the Zoroastrian priesthood in Persia, but at the same time pointedly called attention to the narrow minded perversity of the Zoroastrian squabblers of Navsari and ignoramuses of Udwada who were no paragons of godly prelates to be held up to imitation by Yezd or Kerman.

One thing which the lecturer admired most in Hataria was the spirit of marvellous tolerance. This was testified by his admirers among whom were included not only Christians like Count Gobineau and Professor Browne and Musalmans, but the Babis, the object of intense hatred sixty years ago. He had seen the correspondence between Hataria and Baha-Ullah and it was remarkable how highly the latter spoke of the Zoroastrian spirit, and the terms in language with transparent sincerity. To the speaker the most religious man was not he who tenaciously clung to rites and ritual as the fond mother did to her dead child in a Buddhist parable and looked down upon people who did not belong to the same faith with himself. The most pious man acceptable in sight of God whose creature they all were, was he who by being firmly rooted in his own faith contemplation with perfect tolerance other creeds. And this eminently Hataria did. The speaker referred in passing to the sad death of Dr. Spooner who under encouragement of the late Sir Ratan Tata had high hopes of consolidating his discoveries which should have established once for all a period of Persia's domination of a large part of India.

Mr. Nariman repeatedly referred to the unostentatious and devoted services of Mr. Dinshah Irani, the President of the Zoroastrian Anjuman of Bombay and their chairman that day, whose health temporarily prevented him from doing much which he had in view. Whatever he did quietly accomplish filled the speaker with admiration. He was proceeding to Europe for the benefit of his health and they must all wish him a return amongst them with perfectly restored health for resumed efforts for the substantial betterment of Persia.

Referring again to Hataria the lecturer said that the boarding school which Mr. Marker had established at Yezd two years ago was the idea of Mr. Hataria nearly seventy years ago. It showed how people earnest about Persia came often to the same decision. What Mr. Hataria however intended to do was to start the school in Teheran, a suggestion with which the lecturer was in complete agreement adding a proviso that the institution should not be sectarian but open to a Persian of birth. Sons and daughters of Moslem noblemen were already putting their children to school in the seminaries conducted by Arbab Kaikaushro Shahrokh, the Parsi member of Persian Parliament, and his daughter-in-law Manejeh Khanum. He also gave the audience the happy and encouraging news that Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw Kt. of Aden and Bombay who stood next to nobody in devotion to Persia had made up his mind to pay a visit to the country. He was sure that his visit would evoke sentiments of much deeper gratitude than any amount of money given in the name of charity to the Zoroastrians of Persia as a piece thing to the pestilential importunities of a beggar Sir Hormusji's visit would show that not only ordinary men like the lecturer but the leaders of the community like the venerable Knight were sincerely earnest about the expectations of closer ties of fraternity between two consanguineous peoples whom nature had intended to keep in unity and accident only had kept apart.

Teheran Feb. 14th.—A Bill drawn up by the Mejliss Commission relating to the powers of the Premier Sirdar Sepah has been passed with an addition of a proviso that Sirdar Sepah cannot be relieved of his functions without the approval of the Mejliss.—Reuter.

THE "TUQ SOEZ" CASE.

LABOUR MOVEMENT IN TURKEY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 13.

Judgment has been announced in the "Tuq Soez" case. Abdul Kadir Kemali Bey, the editor of this suspended daily, was charged by the Public Prosecutor of inciting the people to rise in revolt against the present Government. The Public Prosecutor quoted the following passages from the leading article of the paper in support of the prosecution:—

"The governing clique is ruling the country as if it is a private form of its. The associations of ex-service men and superannuated officers have been dissolved. All kinds of atrocities are committed in the name of the Republic and under the guise of serving public interests. Napoleon III, the hero of the 2nd French Republic, established a monarchy in France in the end. The Turkish Republic is going to meet the same fate. The whole Government is carried out by military men and in the interest of the army and by the force of bayonets. The head of the Republic is a Field-Marshal; and for every two civilians there art at least five soldiers in the Government administration. The only remedy is that the whole nation should rise and present a united front to the misrule of the despotic Party in Power. . ." The judge characterised the language of the article as abusive and calculated to incite the people to rebellion, and sentenced the writer to six months' simple imprisonment. Rigorous punishment does not exist in Republican Turkey. The local Press justifies the Court in its judgment. The sentence is extremely lenient in comparison with those of the Government in India in such cases. The editor has the right of appeal to a higher Court, where it is expected that either the term of imprisonment would be reduced or the sentence commuted to one of fine.

ADMINISTRATION OF WAKFS.

The Government wanted to take up the administration of the Evkaf of "Maulvi Takia" in Konia. The endowment was originally made to the shrine of Maulana Rumi Jelal-ud-Din and has since then been administered by the Mutawallis (trustees). It is said to yield an income of £T. 50,000 (£6,000 sterling) a year. The whole estate is, as usual altogether mismanaged and the income squandered. We, in India, having the example of Gurdwaras, temples, mosques, darghas and *khanqahas*, etc., can easily realise the state of affairs in the management of these pious endowments. The Government, here, contend that the State being national, has a right over all the sources of income of the country, which should be administered by the national Ministry of Finance. Hence all Evkaf come under the jurisdiction of the State and if there are some schools attached to these Evkaf, they should be controlled by the Minister for Education and the expenditure be met from the income of these Evkaf estates. The contention of the Government is quite logical and has nothing of sacrilege in it as some may interpret it to be. Moreover the Government are obliged to wipe out these vices that dissipate the national income and energies which the Government stand in such dire need of, under the present circumstances when the havoc and destruction caused by a nearly 12 years' continuous war are to be repaired. All the Press unanimously supported the intended step of the Government. It was surmised that Ghazi Pasha's visit to Konia was meant to facilitate the act of taking over the administration of the estates. The administration was actually taken over by the Government, but in the end it was seen that the local public opinion resented such a step and the Mutawalli (Tchelibi Effendi) had to be reinstalled, the State to go without receiving the income of the estate and the educated public without the benefit of availing themselves of the use of some very rare books stored in the library attached to the Takia. Would not the Indian Moslems take a lesson from this, and have their *Evkaf administered* by a National Board?

* * * *

Two days before, Fathi Bey's Cabinet passed through a crisis. The majority of the Cabinet members are willing to carry out the reform about the elections of City Mayors, which forms an important item of the programme of the Opposition (Progressive Republican) Party; but the Ruling (Peoples' Republican) Party is not yet willing to accept this proposal. The Cabinet was about to resign and its members would consequently have gone out of the Peoples' Party. But the event was averted. The Cabinet consented to appoint a Committee of experts for investigating the whole question again. A crisis would again crop up, unless the Peoples' Party accedes to the proposals of the Cabinet.

LABOUR PARTY FORMED.

The "Maslik", a new and important weekly, has lately been started here. It advocates that the representation in the National Assembly should be made on the basis of professions and occupations of the people or in other words, on class basis; for, otherwise the labouring classes which form the backbone of the national economic system do not get an adequate representation in the Assembly and their interests are not properly safeguarded under the present system. Some principles of socialism are thus to be adopted to the Turkish conditions. Another important feature of the weekly is, that it gives facts and figures and tries to collect statistics regarding the economic life of the country, which is quite a new and a very healthy thing in Turkey; for, so far no correct figures in any sphere of life whatsoever are available. It seems that the paper belongs to the Opposition Party, for it is very closely connected with the "Tanin."

* * * *

In a meeting of the workers of all trades, held lately in Stamboul, it was decided to organize an Independent Labour Party. The President of the meeting, in his speech, said that the Government were neglecting their (workers') interests and under the present system of representation, the Turkish working class consisting of miners, railwaymen, trams and part workers numbering in all some 200,000 had no adequate representation in the Assembly. The workers want to enter the legislative bodies of the country. The Government so far have not enacted any labour laws. The Bill put before the Assembly two years ago is not passed up till now. Some 19,000 workers in the Zongulak coal-fields (on the Black Sea coast) are living under the most possible conditions. Foreign capital there mercilessly exploits labour and to protect the workers, no arrangements are made.

The Opposition papers like the "Tewhid-i-Efkar" gave much prominence to this news.

INDIAN EXILES ABROAD.

A very praiseworthy resolution (published in the "Chronicle" of December 11, 1924) was adopted by the Punjab Political Conference, held lately in Lahore, in which sympathies were expressed with the Indian patriots abroad, who under very adverse circumstances were carrying out their Indian political work. I think the resolution was inspired by Lala Lajpat Rai who, while in Europe and Turkey, met some of these faithful sons of India. This appreciation on the part of the Punjab Political Conference would give these silent workers a new lease of life and infuse in them a new vigour. But I take the courage of saying that something more than mere lip sympathy is required of the National Congress in this respect. I know many of these brave men who in the face of insurmountable difficulties have stood firm by their posts in the service of their Fatherland. From personal knowledge of their life, I say, that many of these noble personalities have undergone unheard of sufferings, privations and even starvation. If the history of their brilliant achievements is told one day, as it shall be told, it will form one of the most illustrious pages of the history of the struggle for Indian freedom. They have suffered a lot and have not uttered a word, they will suffer more and will not utter anything in future. Our National Congress may not help them financially in their political activities, for it may be against its constitutional methods of fight, though I personally do not admit the soundness of this argument; for have not the Irish and Egyptian national organisations helped their own parties abroad? I personally know the case of Chinese Nationalists who are always financed by their national organisations as the "Koogmindant", etc. But the Indian National Congress can look after and should look after their personal needs. Would India that helps the needy people of other countries, refuse to help her own sons who are serving her so sincerely and so diligently? Would she like that her best sons should go a-begging abroad? If so, how can then Indian aspirations be honoured and respected abroad? The question will naturally arise as it arises even now in the minds of foreigners. (I need not quote definite instances here) as to how Indians can claim to carry on their complex administration, when they cannot coordinate their efforts inside the country with their activities outside and cannot help and arrange to render assistance to their countrymen outside—a task so simple in itself. To be frank, the Congress leaders have been criminally negligent in this respect so far. No such excuse as want of proper information can be offered. Even from British sources they had been getting information regarding the movements of these persons. The number of such worthy personalities does not exceed, I think twenty. It will not unduly tax the resources of the Congress, if it will merely provide for their bare necessities of life. On behalf of such self-effacing and sacrificing persons I earnestly appeal to the Congress leaders to devote some part of their time and attention to attending to their needs. If the leaders still show the same negligence of this crying need as they have so far done, they will stand condemned in the eyes of the coming generation. Before closing this painful narrative, I may say a word to Indian tourists, such as merchants from Bombay, Rangoon and Calcutta and people from Aligarh, Lahore, etc., who come out on business or on mere trips to Europe and America, that it is their bounden duty to inform the Indian public of the conditions of Indians abroad, of the emigrants and political refugees in general and of their leaders in particular. I think, the authorities will not gag or imprison them for this "crime" or for having met or come across such undesirables as the poor externees are!

A Red Crescent Delegation is about to leave for India, to take charge of the Chhotani Saw Mills, presented by the Indian Khilafat Committee to the Red Crescent Society, Stamboul.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN BOMBAY.

With reference to the notice issued by the Government of Bombay in connection with Unemployment Bureau of Central Labour Board Mr. Jhabwala has forwarded the following letter to the Government in the course of which he says that:—

Though I cannot lay pretension to making an organised effort in the direction of helping in the solution of the difficulty of unemployment in Bombay, yet as stated in one of my previous letters on the question as a result of my endeavours though the Unemployment Bureau which is run purely with a philanthropic and humanitarian end in view:—

(1) That there is heavy unemployment among all classes of workers.

(2) That the proportion is equal in all communities.

(3) That there are heavy starvation and indebtedness among the middle class workers especially due to unemployment which prevails on a larger scale among them than among manual workers.

(4) That due to poverty and misery they are tempted to lead a bad life.

Government has hitherto neglected its sacred duty of guarding the interests of the weak the distressed and the fallen. No schemes—industrial or otherwise—have been put forth—leave aside the question of patronization—by Government even for the consideration of the philanthropic section of the country; nor have any endeavours been made by it through the legislature to allow such practices as Old Age Pensions; Unemployment doles; Unemployment insurance, etc. It is to be deplored that even now Government are coming out only with the placid notion that the amount of unemployment, the area over which it prevails and the class and community of interest that has suffered due to unemployment should be investigated. I consider even this awakening as welcome and I trust with yourself as the head of the investigating department much good can still be achieved.

But again, here the method is not far from disappointing and will not much aid the object in view, much less will it prove fruitless. You may feel assured that there will be very few unemployed volunteering to give their names as unemployed when there is no definite programme before Government to save them from their trouble. You cannot expect the starving workless people to submit their names to Government which at the most will submit the same in reply to a question or two that may be asked in the Council and when they are not to effect any remedy for their distress. Unfortunately the wheels of the machinery are so slow that when the time for the application of effective remedy has come Government are trying to investigate the evil.

Government might feel doubtful what measure to adopt and in what direction for the securing of means to remedy the evil unless they are in possession of some reliable statistics. I do agree in the point and therefore, it is that I welcome the step now taken by you. Should you be pleased to send me some 500 forms immediately I can see that they are returned duly filled in. I desire to co-operate with you if you seek my co-operation.

But I feel doubtful of the effectiveness of the method adopted by you. During an interview with your representative I told him such a step would not help us—nay due to paucity of figures Government might be tempted to believe in the truth of what Sir A. C. Chatterjee said at the Geneva Conference regarding the absence of unemployment among the industrial workers in India while it is not so. Unless the unemployed submitting their names etc., know that some good is to be done to them in the form of securing them some help they will not come forward to give the same. The unemployed have just now to struggle for their very livelihood and the thought of pursuing a measure which cannot give the relief will not therefore be readily accepted by them. Again, I cannot persuade myself to believe that you will be able to reach all the unemployed or that all the unemployed will be able to reach you.

I offered to your representative a suggestion that if Government desired to gauge the actual measure of unemployment in Bombay the Labour Office could hit upon some two or three particular wards in the town where there is congestion of middle class population. A thorough census of the population residing there may be taken by your investigating officers and some volunteers going to the place itself. This census may be best taken at night when most of the men are at home. I shall be glad to offer any help to Government on their desiring to receive the same.

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA

The Joint Honorary Secretary of the Swarajya Sabha writes:—

"Recent report in the newspapers about the closing of the National Maratha School and College by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has created wrong impressions on the public that the above Kanyashala has met the same fate.

With a view to clear this, I beg to state that our Institution has no connection with the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, only that we occupy the premises which they have given us with concession—it being a National Educational Institution. The Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanyashala is worked by Swarajya Sabha (formerly known as Home Rule League) with an advisory committee of ladies. The budgetted cost amount annually to Rs. 17,000. Both Marathi and Gujarati sides are maintained from Infant to Matric Standards of Gujarat Vidyapith and the Tilak University. The staff consists of Graduates and Trained Teachers with Miss K. Pathasker M.A. (Columbia) as Principal. Extensive play ground is provided for girls with special lady teacher to give physical training. At present, 150 girls are reading. Drawing, music and spinning are compulsory subjects. The girls are occasionally taken for excursion to places of interest such as cotton factories, glass factories, ancient historical places in the suburbs. The girls are examined periodically by a Medical Expert particularly for their eyes, teeth and throat.

In order to make the institution a permanent and self-supporting one, the students and the staff have collected Rupees more than 10,000. Besides the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have given monthly donation of Rs. 200 and also other monthly subscriptions amount to more than Rupees one hundred so far. The Swarajya Sabha will not in the least allow the institution to perish for want of funds, as they shall be making every effort to bring this Institution on a permanent footing. It now behoves the public to send the girls to this Institution which is the only one in Bombay giving National Education on modern theories, so as to bring out girls as the ideal citizens of India."

MALKAPUR AGRICULTURAL AND CATTLE SHOW.

The third of the series of agricultural shows organized by Mr. S. G. Mutalsar the Deputy Director of Agriculture will be held at Malkapur District buldana on the 17, 18 and 19th inst. Preparations are now well advanced for the holding of this show and there is every indication that this show will in every respect prove as successful an affair as the first two of the series namely the Ellichpur and Khandwa shows. Efficient advertising has been made by means of well-written leaflets and very attractive posters. Serious attempts have also been made to give this function as wide a publicity as possible through the revenue officers and it is expected that there will be an immensely large variety of agricultural exhibits and cattle. The Deputy Director has written to all the firms dealing in agricultural implements and it is assured that the display of implements and machinery of service to farmers will be as large as has ever been known in Berar. The Agricultural Engineer has already dispatched all the departmental machinery to Malkapur and arrangements are being made to give continuous practical demonstrations of tractors, water-lifts and other improved agricultural tillage implements.

Substantial prizes including gold and silver medals, Pagadis etc. will be awarded for the best exhibits. The Commissioner of Berar has been pleased to keep a special prize at this show. It might be added that there is a hopeful feeling that with the noticeable improved tone in Berar agriculture there awaits exhibitors better fortune than has ever been their lot for the past few years.

The show will be opened by Mr. R. M. Crofton I.C.S. the Deputy Commissioner Buldana while the general management of the show will be in charge of Mr. W. V. Grigson I.C.S. the Sub-Divisional Officer.

Lectures on agricultural subjects illustrated by magic lantern slides will be delivered and every enquiry on agricultural matters will be satisfied by the agricultural staff on the show grounds. The city of Malkapur is taking great pains to prove herself a thoughtful and generous hostess and visitors from a distance will be taken care of and pleasantly entertained. Farmers will be glad if they attend and Malkapur wants them to be glad.

"BEARING" PRESS MESSAGES

INCREASE IN CHARGE.

The "Hindustan Times" understands that the Government of India has decided to levy a charge of 3 per cent from April 1st on telegraph bills for press wires sent without prepayment to cover the cost of the extra work involved in keeping the accounts and preparing bills.

BEHAR COUNCIL.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1925-26.

PATNA, Feb. 13.

The Hon. Satchidanand Sinha, Finance Member, introduced the budget for 1925-26. He stated that the total closing balance was now estimated at Rs. 1,85,81,000 including Rs. 39,81,000 of famine insurance fund money. The estimated total revenue for the coming year is Rs. 5,71, 88,000 and expenditure 5,39,06,000 leaving a surplus of 32,43 000 appertaining to the famine insurance fund. Of the surplus, ten lakhs would be reserved for supplementary grants. The balance of Rs. 7,53,000 as well as 45 lakhs taken with the permission of the Government of India from last year's closing balance would be distributed between the Transferred and Reserved Departments. The Reserved Department gets Rs. 7,02,000 for bettering the housing and clothing of the police constables and the Transferred Departments Rs. 44,75,000, provisions made for further recurring and non-recurring grants for primary education.—A. P.

BEHAR GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

RECEPTION AT DUMKA.

DUMKA, Feb. 13.

His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa who arrived here in the course of his tour received a warm welcome. Replying to an address presented by the Municipality His Excellency said the needs of the Municipality in respect of improved communications and better medical arrangements would receive careful consideration from his Government. He hoped that the Municipality would complete the plans and they would be considered sympathetically by the Minister in charge. Replying to an address of the Ghatwal Association Sir Henry Wheeler referred to the settlement of the Santal Parganas and said personally he thought the santal system of settlement was best suited to the needs of special tracts and so long as special condition continued, he would be reluctant to change the system. The Governor also forecasted the opening of the Bhagalpore-Bausi line would link up Naya Dumka.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE COUNCIL.

TRIVANDRUM, Feb 13.

The Travancore Legislative Council concluded the sitting of the first term of the Reformed Council this evening. Two official Bills were passed and further consideration of the Nanchinad Vellala Bill was postponed. Before closing, the Dewan after briefly surveying the work of the present session paid a warm tribute to His Highness the late Maharaja and thanked the members for their continuous and sympathetic support.—A. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

In addition to Sir Abdur Rahim's resolution recommending provision for the salary of Ministers in the Budget of 1925/26 the business at the next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council which commences on the 17th instant includes the election of the Deputy President and consideration of the elected President's Salary Bill. A Bill further to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act 1865 will also be introduced during the session. The budget for 1925/26 will be introduced on the 19th February.—A. P.

NEW C. P. JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

NAGPUR, Feb. 14.

Consequent on the grant of a year's leave to Mr. Baker, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, with effect from 7th March next on the expiry of which he reverts to the Bombay Presidency, the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Findlay, District and Sessions Judge, Raipur, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces.—A. P.

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AMATEUR

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SPORTING NEWS.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

RAILWAYMEN IN OPPOSITION.

On Saturday three fixtures were decided in the Sphinx League, the match between the Telegraph and the Colaba United turning out to be a farce owing to the non-appearance of the latter.

The Byculla Y. M. C. A. obtained a somewhat easy victory over the Hindu Gymkhana who were not well represented. It was surprising to see the Rangers defeat the Bombay Battalion by the odd goal in five especially as they were four men short throughout.

The game between the G.I.P. and the B.B. and C. I. Railway provided a number of thrills and was fully appreciated by a large attendance. The B. B. players had most of the sympathy of the crowd owing to the unscrupulous methods employed their opponents.

Y. M. C. A. (Byculla) WIN 4—1

The Y. M. C. A. (Byculla) and the Hindu Gymkhana took the field with depleted teams, the other players eventually rolling up in the course of the game. Half-time found the score 2—in favour of the Y. M. C.A., Conway and Wasker scoring for the Young Men, and Paranjpe being responsible for the Hindu goal. In the second half the Y. M. monopolized play and Wasker added another two goals.

Y.M.C.A. (Byculla): P. Ambosta; D'Souza and Sampson; Marcus, Joseph, J. Ambosta; Furtade, Conway, and Bayross.

Hindu Gymkhana, Gorashkar; Pathare and Bhiwankar, Jaikar, Nayak, Gore, Kothare, Dalaya, Paranjpe and Rao.

Referees: Messrs. Windsor and Hale

RANGERS WIN WITH SEVEN MEN.

Only seven players represented the Rangers but those were good enough to the Bombay Battalion home losers by the odd goal in five. The Bombay Battalion did all the attacking in the first half when Rodgers scored the first goal. Matters were entirely refered in the succeeding half in which the Rangers dominated the game and scored three goal in rapid succession, Sequeira being responsible for two and M. Powell for the third. The Battalion forwards missed several opportunities and eventually managed to score their second goal through Greenhill. They could not add to their score and "the speedy" Seven successfully swept the stakes.

B.B., A.F.I.—Caneiro; Abrahams and Jackson; Dukes, Rodricks and Thomas, Green hill, Rodgers, Sneddon, Long and Kelly.

Rangers: Latouch and Marshall; M. and H. Powell, Sequiera, Murphy and Weetman.

B. B. WIN EXCITING GAME.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway surprised their supporters by deafeating the rival railway by the only goal scored. The losers attacked for most of the time but have to thank their forwards for missing absolute gifts. Rawlings for the B. B. was a decided asset and extricated his side from several nasty fixes.

The game began at fast pace, Cowton soon making a good opening which Willis missed. The B. B. retaliated through Fairman who ran the ball and after beating the defence was unfortunate to overrun the ball. Back went the ball to the B. B. territory where Finnigan put in a stinger which after being smothered, was banged in by Cowton, who was however adjudged to be off-side. Fernandez on the left wing of the G.I.P. was frequently guilty of shoving aside Johanes and his example was whole-heartedly followed by Calleghan, the spectators being treated to a pretty and sparkling bit of dirty play. Phipps was a tower of strength for the G. I. P. his brainy play being responsible for the ineffectiveness of the B. B. attack.

A dangerous movement was initiated by D'Monte and Cowton receiving a cross pass sent in a hot spot which was splendidly saved by O'Neil who fell full length in smothering the ball in the ensuing scramble. Half-time found a blank score sheet.

The pace was maintained the second moiety, when the B. B. forwads showed up better Muller and Fairman being exceedingly dangerous. Ten minutes before the end Fairman dashed down and after tricking three defenders sent across a bounty to Muller who scored in brilliant style. At this stage the crowd saw a good display of combination between these two players. Fairman received a pass from the brilliant Muller and was unlucky in ballooning the ball with a mighty swipe.

The G. I. P. pressed in a determined manner but chance after chance went by, a conspicuous example being the occasion when Willis ran the ball past the backs and after Coveney had failed to stop him, he ended up with a shot which missed the empty goal by five and a half yards, eliciting pions proval from his long haired colleague. The G.I.P: continued the pressure but found Fox and Rawlings too good, the latter stopping them effectively and Fox bringing of the big hits.

B. B. and C. I. Railway: O'Neil; Fox and Rawlings, Johannes, Green and Gerard Phillips, and Francis, Muller Fairman, Shamsulinoam.

G.I.P.. Railway: Coveney; Challaghan and O'Brien; Chapman, Lewis, Phipps; D,Monte, Finnigan Cowton, Willis and Fernandez.

Referees: Messrs. Wood and Fernandez.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LADY TATA AND ANNETT WIN MIXED DOUBLES.

The finals of the gent's doubles and mixed doubles in the Bombay Presidency Tennis Championships were witnessed by a large crowd on the Hindu Gymkhana Courts on Saturday. Contrary to expectations Gonsalves and Kolhoff lost to Rangaswami and Gore while in the mixed doubles Lady Tata and Annett proved superior to Mrs. Row and Waggie. Service games was the failing of Gonsalves while Kolhoff was far too encroaching. The Poona students, Rangaswami and Gore were a steady and aggressive pair who worked hard and succeeded. The latter were at their best and found the opponents wanting. Rangaswami especially was extremely aggressive and the first set was won at 6—4. Deuce was called eight times in the first game of the second set which went to Gonsalves and Kolhoff who were better off, winning the equalising set at 8—6. Though they were behind in the deciding set Rangaswami and Gore concluded with 6—3.

The mixed doubles final which saw Lady Tata and Annett in opposition to Mrs Row and Wagie the holders provided a more entertaining encounter. The former pair made a spieding opening and were soon 3—0 when their opponents asserted themselves but only for two games after which Lady Tata and Annett ran through at 6—2. Wagie was mainly responsible for the equalising set which cost strenuous efforts. Mrs. Row and her partner secured a lead of three games in and five in the last set and looked like winning. But both Lady Tata and Annett rose to the occasion. The former's placings found no resistance and the latter's smashes were greatly effective. The combined tactics outplayed Mrs. Row and Wagie the latter losing his service game at 5—4.

DOUBLES FINAL.

Rangaswami and Gore beat Gonsalves and Kolhoff 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.

Lady Tata and Annett beat Mrs. Row and Wagie 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

MRS. PORTLOCK WINS.

In the Gentlemen's Singles Semi-final, Gonsalves had no difficulty in defeating his opponent Gole from Poona. The first set saw them on level terms till the fourth game. Then Gonsalves comfortably annexed the set at 6—2. In the second set Gole snatched the first two games and retained the lead of one game till the score-board showed 4—3, but Gonsalves forced the pace again and carried off the set at 6—4. He meets Raja Iyer this evening in the final when some brilliant tennis may be witnessed.

The final match in the Ladies' Singles again upset all calculations. Mrs. Portlock playing a superb game defeated her opponent Mrs. Clayton in splendid style. Her fleshy returns and skilful placings and above all steadiness contributed a great deal to her success. Mrs. Clayton's brilliant play against Mrs. Row the other day had marked her down as the probable winner. But she could not find that form yesterday although in most of the rallies she gained the upper hand. Her beautiful cut-strokes failed to find their length. The match was however more spectacular and exciting than the preceding one. Mrs. Portlock led the first set at three games to one, but Mrs. Clayton mustered all her strength and won the set at 6—4, losing only the ninth game. The second set saw the players going level till the fourth game. Then Mrs. Portlock showed her true colours and outplayed her opponent in every department of the game. She bagged as many as nine games consecutively bringing the score to one set all and four games to love in her favour in the deciding set. With a supreme effort Mrs. Clayton could snatch only one game, the set and match going to Mrs. Portlock at 6—1.

The Gentlemen's Singles Final between Raja Iyer and Gonsalves will be played this evening at 5 p.m. after which the prize-distribution will take place. Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt., has kindly consented to give away the prizes.

Results:—

SINGLES SEMI-FINAL.

Gonsalves beat Gole 6—2, 6—4.

LADIES' SINGLES—FINAL.

Mrs. Portlock beat Mrs. Clayton 4—6, 6—2, —1.

TO-DAY'S FINAL.

Raja Iyer vs. Gonsalves, at 5 p.m.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

M. C. C. SCORES 548 IN IST INNINGS

MELBOURNE, Feb. 14.

The English first innings in the fourth test match closed for 548 and play was then adjourned till to-morrow. Sutcliffe was out in the first over of the day. No less than four batsmen were dismissed from behind the wicket, Woodley, Chapman and Whysall being stumped and Gilligan caught by Oldfield, the Australian wicket-keeper. The top scorers to-day were Sutcliffe 143, Woolley 40, Henderen 65, Whysall 76 and Kilner 74.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League, to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION:—Arsenal nil, Huddersfield five; Aston Villa one, Birmingham nil; Burnley one, Tottenham four; Bery four, West Ham two; Cardiff one, Notts County one; Leeds nil, West Bromwich one; Liverpool one, Newcastle one; Manchester City one, Blackburn three; Nottingham Forest two, Sheffield United three; Preston one, Bolton nil; Sunderland four, Everton one.

SECOND DIVISION:—Barnsley one, Hull two; Bradford City one, South Shields nil; Clapton Orient nil, Leicester one; Crystal Palace two, Manchester United one; Fulham one, Chelsea two; Middlesborough four, Blackpool one; Oldham five, Coventry nil; Port Vale two, Derby one; Sheffield Wednesday two, Stoke one; Southampton two, Stockport one; Welverhampton nil, Portsmouth five.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section):—Aberdare one, Luton one; Bristol City two, Bournemouth one; Charlton three, Merthyr nil; Newport four Bristol Rovers one; Northampton two; Reading nil; Norwich two, Millwall two; Plymouth one, Brighton nil; Queen's Park Rangers one, Brentford nil; Southend three, Exeter nil; Swindon two Gillingham nil; Watford one, Swansea four(?)

NORTHERN SECTION:—Accrington four, Heartlepoon one; Chesterfield two, Rochdale nil; Crewe one, Southport one; Durham one, Doncaster nil; Halifax one, Grimsby nil; Lincoln two, New Brighton nil; Rotherham one, Darlington one; Tranmere four, Barrow one; Walsall one, Nelson two; Ashington one, Wigan one; Wrexham one, Bradford three.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE:—Airdrieonians nil Aberdeen nil; Celtic two, St. Johnstone one; Dundee two, Hamilton nil; Morton two, Hearts nil, Partick two, Kilmarnock one; Queen's Park one Cowdenbeath one; Raith one Motherwell nil; St. Mirren one, Ayr nil.

The matches between Falkirk and the Rangers, and the Hibernians vs. the Third Lanark were not played.

"A FRIENDLY MATCH."

In a "friendly" football match, at Portsmouth, the Army drew with the Corinthians, each scoring one goal.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION RESULTS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The following are the results of principal matches played in Rugby Union to-day:—

Old Leysians nil, Blackheath nil; Devonport Services nine, Guy's Hospital nil; Richmond thirteen, Portsmouth Services nine; Manchester eighteen, Bradford twenty-four; Swansea three, Bristol eight; Rugby eleven, Coventry three; Gloucester eight, Cardiff six; Leicester six, Newport six; Northampton twelve, Mosley five; Plymouth nil, Cross Keys eight; Hillhead High School F.P. nil, Edinburgh Academicals six; Herriots High School F.P. five, Glasgow Academicals eight; West of Scotland nil, Glasgow High School F.P. five.

The match between Stewarts College F.P., and the Royal High School F.P., was scratched.—Reuter.

SCOTLAND BEATS WALES.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

It was raining and ground was very muddy when the match between Scotland and Wales was played at Edinburgh. Scotland opened the attack, and after nine minutes Moffat-John scored for Scotland. Eleven minutes later, Gallacher netted Scotland's second goal. Just before the interval, Williams scored for Wales with a fine shot. The score at half time was: Scotland two, Wales one. After resumption Scotland made several hot attacks, and Gallacher scored after 18 minutes. Scotland continued to have better of the game, and won by three goals to one. The attendance numbered 25,000.—Reuter.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND DRAW.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

A Rugby match between England and Ireland was played at Twickenham in unsettled weather, and on a soft ground before 30,000 spectators. At the outset, Ireland pressed, but after six minutes, Kittormaster broke through, and cleverly passed to Locke, from whom Smallwood gathered the ball and scored an uncoverted try. Ireland did most of the attacking, at times pressing heavily, but the Home defence held on grimly. Five minutes from the interval a fine movement of Locke and Smallwood ended in the latter scoring a try, which was not converted. The score at half time was: England six points, Ireland nil.

On resumption, Ireland played against the wind. The ball was very greasy. Within six minutes, George Stephenson kicked across, and the three quarters handling well, T. Hewitt scored an unconverted try. The Irish pack repeatedly gained the ground in loose rushes. There was some weakness in English tackling which led to Irishmen, and following the scrum near the Home 25 yards line, Sugden cleverly sent the ball over to Harry Stephenson, who scored an unconverted try. Encouraged by their success, Ireland played harder than ever, and twice nearly scored. England rallied splendidly towards the end, but failed to score. The final score was: six points all. —Reuter.

PUNJAB POLICE REVIEW.

GOVERNOR'S APPRECIATION OF SERVICES.

LAHORE, Feb. 14.

Sir Malcolm Hailey held a review of the Punjab police to-day on the University grounds before a crowd of distinguished visitors and a large number of spectators. About one thousand police who had come from almost all districts of the Punjab participated in the review. The Governor distributed prizes, medals and certificates to 53 members of the force for distinguished services, gallantry and devotion to duty.

The Governor then addressed the police force in Urdu and said he wanted to express to them and to the whole force the appreciation of Government of its steadfast loyalty in the trying circumstances of the last few years. "We have had all the turmoil of the period of non-co-operation," said Sir Malcolm Hailey, "and the outburst of crime which followed it. We have had to face an unexampled series of outrages in the Jullundur-Doab. We have had violent rioting arising from communal differences. The events of these times have subjected the police to very serious tests. They have exhibited not only great devotion to duty but often great courage in the face of danger. The tale of their courageous actions is a long one and alas there is also a long list of those who have sacrificed their lives in the discharge of their duties.

'ACT ON PRINCIPLE.'

"The value of Government," said Sir Malcolm "depends not only on its good intentions and correctness of its policy but on its reputation among people and its reputation depends largely on the work of its subordinates." The police force was not perfect, but none of their services were perfect. They all made mistakes and were at times guilty of ill practices but the police stood in a peculiar position. It was given exceptional powers over the actual liberties of its fellow-citizens and it, on any occasion, it abused those powers then it was guilty of grave offence against every people whom it was employed to protect. They no longer lived in days when an offence of this nature could pass unnoticed as such cases immediately formed subject of public comment and criticism. Very often that criticism was exaggerated and there were occasions when most unjustifiable aspersions were cast on the police. "You may be assured," said the Governor, "that Government will do its best to see that you do not suffer by such attacks. It will endeavour to protect your honour against unfounded slander and libel. But you on your part must protect the good name of your force and the reputation of the Government by seeing that no occasion arises for just criticism. Every servant of Government is a servant of the public to protect and advance the interests of public in his own sphere of work. Act on that principle with sincerity and honesty and you will not only be assured of countenance and support of Government but will secure from honest men approbation which will enable to despise attacks of the malicious and ill-disposed."—A. P.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING ON 4TH MARCH.

An extraordinary meeting of the All-India Central Khilafat Committee will be held at Delhi on the 4th March 1925 at the house of Masih-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb. As there will be thorough discussions and full deliberations on the Report of the Hedjaz Deputation, and the consideration of the Hindu-Muslim relations along with other matters as suggested by the general Muslim Committee of India and as discussed in the All Party conference, all the members of the Central Khilafat Committee are requested to attend this important meeting without fail.

BURMA NATIONALIST LEADER ON TRIAL.

PETITION FOR DISMISSAL OF PROCEEDINGS REJECTES.

RANGOON, Feb. 13.

The District Magistrate of Rangoon to whose court the case against Rev. U. Chit Hlaing, leader of Hlaing Pu Gyaw G. C.B. A. under Section 188 I.P.C. for disobedience of the order of Major Polly, District Magistrate Mergui, prohibitting him from making public speeches under Section 144 I.P.C. had been transferred, passed orders to-day on the petition filed by the accused on 3rd February asking that proceedings against him should be dismissed.

Petitioner submitted that the Court had no power to take cognizance of the case as Major Pelly in his original complaint to the headquarters Magistrate as Deputy Commissioner and not as District Magistrate. Another point submitted by the accused that for the last seven years he had been political leader and at no time before had he been prohibited from making political speeches and that the District Magistrate of the Mergui had therefore no grounds for preventing him from making the speech in July simply because Rev. U. Ottama's visit in March had been accompanied by disturbances. The accused added that if it could be shown that the speech delivered by him in July was similar to that made by Rev. Ottama in March then would be justification for the present proceedings under Section 188 of I.P.C. but not otherwise.

In rejecting the petition Mr. Sitzkar, District Magistrate said that the first argument adduced by the accused was frivolous as the mistake was a clerical one. Regarding the second point the court could not really question the propriety or legality of the order until the complainant Major Pelly was examined. The District Magistrate then read out the charge against the accused under Section 188 I.P.C. to which Rev. U. Chit Hlaing pleaded not guilty. Further hearing will take place on March 16th.—A.P.

EAST AFRICAN CONGRESS.

ANOTHER SESSION IN MARCH.

(From our Correspondent.)

MOMBASSA, Jan. 28.

The agitation against the procedure of the special session of the E. I. S. N. Congress which was held at Nairobi under the presidency of Mr. Abdul Vahid proved too strong for the conveners of the session and the president Mr. Abdul Vahid had to give way by resignation.

After the congress session Nairobi was in the throes of violent agitation to make the session null and void. Resolutions to this effect were passed at mass meetings. Mombasa was not so violent as Nairobi in this matter. It recorded its sense of disapproval of the proceedings of the session and then watched the development of the issues in Nairobi. Seeing that Nairobi at present was divided in the opinions, the leaders in Mombassa thought it would be better to get the executive centre transferred to Mombasa for the time being. A mass meeting was therefore held, and the resolutions asking for the transfer of the centre was passed. A resolution was also passed to the effect that session of the Congress should be held at Mombasa in March and an Indian leader should be requested to come here and preside over the session. In moving this resolution Mr. D. B. Desai said that they were at present divided amongst themselves and hence some body from India would reunite them. An amendment to this resolution which declared that a leader from India should be requested to come here as adviser but should not be asked to preside over the session was lost.

In accordance with the above resolution it is proposed to approach several leaders namely Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Shastri etc. In case nobody from India were desirious to come here and preside the people will have to select some one from this country.

At this meeting it was also decided to give an address to His Highness the Agakhan, who is shortly to visit this country.

It seems the local Indian Association after the inception of the new Managing committee and Office bearers has shown some good work in the beginning. In a very few days they have revised and prepared the constitution of the Association and got same passed at the mass meeting called for the purpose. The committee contains some fine brains and energetic hands, and it is hoped they will be able to bring the life back in the politics of Mombasa.

BELGAUM CONGRESS REPORT.

People intending to buy Indian National Congress Report of the Belgaum Session may kindly register their names at the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Office up to the 28th instant, the cost of which will not exceed Rs. 2. Delegates who attended the same Congress have to pay the cost of the Report under the New Rules of the Indian National Congress, if they want, and will not be given free as usual.

HIGH COURT.

A LOST WILL.

Begore the Hon'ble Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah.

Ali Mahomed Moorji ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Esmail Kalyan ..... Defendant.

This was a testamentary suit arising out of a petition for probate of the contents of the lost will of one Ranmal Kalyan deceased Khoja Mahomedan.

The deceased Ranmal Kalyan had duly executed a will dated 12th April 1923 at his house at Umerkhadi. The said Ranmal Kalyan died at Bombay on or about 21st April 1923 leaving property in Bombay and in the Native State of Cutch.

The said will was written out in Gujarati and was entrusted for safe custody by the said deceased to his brother Ismail Kalyan. After Ranmal's death the said will was lost but a summary of the contents thereof had been preserved.

The plaintiff was one of the executors appointed under the will and he prayed that probate of the contents of the said lost will might be granted to him.

The defendant Ismail Kalyan filed a caveat in which he stated that his deceased brother Ranmal Kalyan had made his last will and testament as stated in the petition but that after the execution of the said will the deceased had changed his mind and desired to cancel and revoke the said will. With that intention the deceased took the will and destroyed it by tearing the same in the presence of witnesses. He denied that the deceased had entrusted the will to him. He therefore submitted that as the will had been revoked by the testator the plaintiff was not entitled to the probate of the said will.

Mr. R. S. Billimoria with Mr. Chagla appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Pitigara with Mr. Patel appeared for the defendant.

At the hearing it was stated that one Dr. Vazchipwala who was one of the attesting witnesses had made a note of the contents of the will in his note book. This note book was in existence when the suit was filed but unfortunately at the hearing it could not be found. The contents of the note-book however, had been copied out in the affidavit made in support of the petition for probate.

It was further stated that before a Police Inspector on inquiries made by him on the complaint of the plaintiff the defendant had admitted what the contents of the will were. There was also correspondence in existence after April 1923 in which the defendant had made suggestions for having the will set aside.

It was therefore argued on behalf of the plaintiff that the will had not been revoked by the deceased Ranmal Kalyan and that the contents of will had been satisfactorily proved both from the copy of the notes of Dr. Vazchipwala and the admissions of the defendant himself before the Police Officer.

After hearing the case his Lordship dismissed the caveat with costs and granted the probate of the contents of the will to the plaintiff as prayed.

"SAVE JAMSHEDPUR AT ALL COSTS."

"Ditcher" writes in "Capital" as under:—

"It is a relief to hear that since the return from leave in America of Mr. Tutdiler, the General Manager, the position at Jamshedpur has so improved as to moderate the waitings of the Bombay Cassandras. The Revenue profit for December and January is reported to be 40 lakhs, or thereabouts, and the market price of the Second Preference Shares has appreciated tangibly. With the sanctionable bounty of 50 lakhs, and Sir Basil Blackett acting the sympathetic role of the tolerant master in the Biblical parable, it is quite on the cards that the company will be able to worry though without having to victimize the Second Preference shareholders. But to put it on an absolutely sound basis there will have to be a thorough reconstruction, and the sooner the problem is tackled earnestly, both by the Directors and the Government of India, the better. Sir Norcot Warren, Senior Managing Director of the Imperial Bank of India, leaves Calcutta next week for Bombay where he will remain until August. As the Imperial Bank is deeply concerned in the future prosperity of Jamshedpur he is bound to do his best to bring the jarring sectaries to reason. He has a way with him which overcomes Indian opposition, and I have hopes that he will yet put the comether on Mr. S. R. Bomanji who owes him a grudge for the great amalgamation of 1921. More power to Pat, for, as I said a fortnight ago, Jamshedpur must be saved at all costs.

The extinction of Tata's Iron and Steel Co, is that conceivable, would mean Co.. ig that were conceivable, would mean the snuffling out at Jamshedpur of a number of important subsidary companies which have been flickering in the pestilent wind of the recent slump, but with the return of a good time in trade would burn brightly in an industrial recovery. There is no need to enumerate them now: a study of the Indian Investor's Year Book in conjunction with "Capital's" Stock and Share List will enable any one of ordinary intelligence to appreciate the gravity of the position. In the case of most of them as in the case of Tata's the cost of construction was not thoroughly realised when the companies were floated. The subscribed capital was absorbed and there followed impotence from the lack of working funds which the shareholders were too short-sighted and the banks too timid to supply. High prices for indigenous coal and impossible freight rates were contributories to the general industrial handicap as heart breaking as the shyness of Indian capital and the absence of skilled labour. Glib theorists in the Indian Legislative Assembly fulminate against the employment of external capital in Indian industries, and insist on the immediate Indianisation of institutions firmly established by British money and brains, British skill and integrity. They seemingly cannot or will not open their eyes to the fact that the vast majority of Indian financiers are gamblers or usurers for whom a slow and small profit-producing investment even gilt edged, has few charms; secondly, that Indians have still much to learn in many process of manufacture, and also, let it be said, in efficient and honest management. I am always ready to hold up to admiration industrial enterprises in which Indians have made good but I would be false to the country of my adoption to consent that these comparatively few successes justify the preposterous doctrine that Indian capital and Indian labour by themselves can triumph over all the obstacles which impede the progress of the new industrialism, so bright with promise of pursued in a spirit of co-operation with a proper appreciation of the relationship between liabilities undertaken and the means proposed of meeting them. It is high time that political partisanship and racial animosity ceased to be the sinister influences they are now in the commerce, trade and industry of the country. Informed and honest criticism is a purifier of public life: but criticism which wallows in racial animosity is poison.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Unveiling Ceremony of Sir Dinshaw Wacha's Portrait, Convocation Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Inter-Collegiate Elocution Competition, "Arya Bhuvan", Sandhurst Road, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 17.

Mrs. Besant's lecture on "Commonwealth of India Bill", Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m., Mrs. Naidu to preside.

Opening of the Wilson College Extension by the Governor, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 18.

Municipal Standing Committee, 12 noon.

THURSDAY, February 19.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

MONDAY, Feb. 23.

Millowners' Association Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-15 p.m., H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson to preside.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road.

PUBLIC LECTURE BY DR. BESANT.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside at the public lecture to be delivered by Dr. Annie Besant to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Excelsior Theatre at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) on "The Commonwealth of India Bill."

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Mr. J. C. Hawkhead, Manager, Marconi International Marine Communication Co., will deliver a lecture to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on "Wireless and Broadcasting." The lecture is open to the public.

SWAMI DAYANAND SARASWATI'S CENTENARY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday, the 21st February, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the centenary of Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SWARAJ PARTY, POONA.

The office of the Bombay Council Swaraj Party will be kept at Bombay, during the Budget session. All correspondence, therefore, during this period is invited to the following address:—L. B. Bhopatkar, Secretary, c/o Sardar Griha, Bombay No. 3.

THE WILSON COLLEGE.

The opening of the Wilson College Extension by H. E. the Governor will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5 p.m., followed by an "At Home" at 5-30 p.m. to graduates of the College, to meet the Rev. Dr. Mackichan. The Principal will be glad to give any graduates who have been inadvertantly omitted in the issuing of invitations, cards of invitations on their making application at the College Office.

INTER-COLLEGIATE ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

Under the joint auspices of the Elphinstone, the St. Xavier's and the Wilson Colleges, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Muslim Students' Union and the Catholic Students' Union, an inter-collegiate competition in extempore speaking will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, "Arya Bhavan" Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Stanley Reed, Kt., and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, will act as the judges and four prizes of the value of Rs. 50, Rs. 30, Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 will be awarded. Each competitor will be allowed not more than seven minutes to speak. Competitors are requested to be present fifteen minutes before time.

FREE TRAVELLING TO BEGGARS ON G. I. P.

Mr. J. G. Nensey writes under date 11th instant:—"To-day I was travelling from Matunga to Bombay by Up Kalyan local train No. 50 at 11-36 a.m. At Byculla a young boy about 14 years old came in my third class compartment distributing a printed post-card to the passengers, which contained the following matter, which is reproduced exactly as it is printed on it:

"Notice—This Calicut boy is Malayalam by caste and he has got two brothers, one is blind and the other also is dump. The dump brother has got to provide all his poor family. Therefore the Railway servants have kindness upon him for free of travelling.

I therefore request the gentlemen to show the same sympathy and generosity and give some charity as the like.

After seeing this notice I request them to return in please.—A. R. Kishasawmy."

The nuisance of beggars, hawkers and milkmen on the G. I. P. local service is unbearable, yet the Railway authorities are silent on this point, but for the first time I knew that the G. I. P. servants are allowing such beggars to travel free. I don't know whether the Railway officials know this practice or not. Will the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway explains?"

RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Monday). Wave length 387 metres. Call sign 2 F. V.:—

Mr. C. P. Bramble—Songs: Love's Philosophy, Roger Quilter; Passing Dreams, Roger Quilter.

Mrs. J. P. Teasdale—Piano Solos: Pastorale, Scarlatti; Capriccio, Scarlatti.

Mr. Chas. E. Sutton—Violin Solos: Canzonetta, D'Ambrosio; Le Sygne, Saint-Saens.

Mr. C. P. Bramble—Songs: I have twelve Oxen, John Ireland; As ever I saw, Peter Warlock.

Mrs. J. P. Teasdale—Piano Solos: Nocture in G, Chopin; Papillons, Rosenthal.

Mr. Chas. E. Sutton—Violin Solos: Romance, Svendsen; Tempo di minuetto, Kreisler.

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PUBLIC MEETING.

A MEETING of the PAST and PRESENT STUDENTS of all Colleges and Educational Institutions of Bombay and of the friends and admirers of the Hon'ble Sir DINSHAW EDULJI WATCHA, Kt., will be held THIS EVENING, at 6 p.m. at the CONVOCATION HALL of the University of Bombay, when the Hon'ble Dr. Sir CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD, Kt., K.C.I.E., LL.D., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, will unveil the oil-painting of Sir Dinshaw Watcha, Kt., which has been presented to the University of Bombay.

The Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D., LL.D., some time Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and the Hon'ble Mr. Cowasji Jehangir have kindly consented to address the Meeting.

All are cordially invited.

The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1925.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

Four years have passed since the All-India Trade Union Congress was brought into being in this City. These four years have witnessed the steady growth of the trade union movement, a slow but sure awakening among the working classes, an increasingly sympathetic interest of the favoured and educated classes in the well-being of Labour and some improvement in its status through legislation. But more remarkable than anything else is the growth of the trade union movement itself. There are, indeed, large and important sections of workers in different parts of the country who are still unorganised. But having regard to the fact that the movement has been in existence for only four years and that the vast majority of workers are illiterate, the results achieved so far in bringing them into the movement must be said to be remarkable. It is not, therefore, surprising that the All-India Trade Union Congress, which held its fifth sessions in this City on Saturday and Sunday, has become a very representative body.

The number and the character of the resolutions passed by the Congress bring into relief more vividly than anything else that Labour in India has become conscious of its rights and is determined to secure them by its own efforts. There is no patriotic Indian but must rejoice over this fact and do all he can to help Labour come into its own. For, while India needs industrialism, she is determined to see that this industrialism is such as will truly serve national interests; that is, that it will not, as is the case at present, mean the exploitation of the many for the profit of the few. Mr. Thengde, the President of the Congress was substantially correct though, to some extent, unduly bitter, in his description of the present condition of the working classes, and though he stated that whole the Indian National Congress had to fight with a foreign bureaucracy for the freedom of the people, the workers had to fight for their economic emancipation, he was not sufficiently alive to the fact that in India the problem facing Labour is much more complex than it is in any self-governing country. Even in free countries, Labour has not yet been able to bring about an entire re-organisation of the social system through the public ownership and democratic control of the means of distribution and production. In India the difficulties of securing this end are all the greater. Nationalisation of industries would, for instance, be most desirable in the interests of the workers as well as the general community. But so long as the present system of foreign domination continues, nationalisation would be more a mockery than a blessing.

"I believe," Mr. Thengde said, "Labour movement is and ought to be international." The Indian and Egyptian record of the British Labour Government demonstrates how difficult of realisation this ideal is and constitutes a warning to Indian Labour not to overlook the important fact that without the political freedom of India its own economic emancipation is an idle dream. Mr. Bole, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress, described the Labour clauses of the Treaty of Versailles as the Magna Charta of the workers of the world. So far as Indian Labour is concerned, the Magna Charta remains more or less "a scrap of paper," because it does not suit the purpose of the economic imperialism which holds India in subjection to make it a reality. Nor is that all. The legislative measures undertaken by the Government in this country in the interests of Labour have suffered from the defects inherent in the governmental system. The Trade Union Bill, in respect of which the Congress has suggested reasonable and necessary amendments, is only one, though prominent, instance in point. The ends that the trade union movement in India, which has the support of all thoughtful Indians, has in view, cannot, in short, be realised without the freedom of India. Indian Labour, therefore, must unremittingly contribute its share in the national endeavour towards political emancipation which will make it possible to harmonise the conflicting claims of Capitalism and Labour in accordance with national needs.

MUNICIPAL ECONOMY.

Whether the British bureaucracy, still in possession of the most important posts of command and direction likes it or not, Indianisation of the Public Services in India is rapidly approaching. But the inherent economy of the process will be utterly lost to the country if the vicious system and tradition, set up for their own reasons by the present rulers of India, are maintained, through sheer imitation, by their Indian successors. The other day they voted in the Assembly a salary of Rs. 4,000 per month for its ornamental chief,—the President or Speaker of the House, whose only claim to the high salary is the analogy of the name with the Speaker of the House of Commons. One could understand such high salaries being compulsorily paid by a nation dominated by foreign rulers, who make an obligation of their service notwithstanding they are paid, in salaries and allownces, on a scale which is extravagant and beyond the capacity of the country; but when the appointments come, in the normal course of events, to Indians, the country has a right to expect that its representatives will not unthinkingly or light-heartedly perpetuate these vicious traditions of a top-heavy administration in which the only consideration for making such appointments seems to be to provide as fat emoluments as possible, so that the non-Indian holder may retire in the shortest possible time with the greatest possible competence, if not affluence. The money return for the actual service received by the State is so utterly disproportionate that we must radically reconsider the very basis of all the conditions of public service, if the demands of national economy are to be satisfied at all. On a smaller, but not less important, scale the situation seems to be reproducing itself in regard to the appointments about to be made in the Bombay Municipality in the new institutions it is taking in hand. The management of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and of the Goverdhandas College is a task of the greatest responsibility; and the officers appointed must be selected and remunerated with due regard to every relevant consideration of economy and efficiency. The Report of the Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation is an interesting document, not only in the number and variety of the special minutes and the special reasons for writing such special minutes, but also in the marvellous confusion of as clear a case as could possibly have been presented to the simplest intelligence. After a great deal of consideration the Committee has recommended that there should be a whole-time Dean of the Medical College, who should also be given charge of some beds in the King Edward Memorial Hospital, who should be suitably paid, but required to give up all idea of private practice. Some members of the Committee have taken exception to the recommendation; and the Corporation is soon to consider the general question of the part-time verses whole-time Deanship for the new Municipal Medical College and Hospital. We fully appreciate the argument on the ground of economy urged in favour of a part-time Dean; but, a careful consideration of the subject will show that the plea of economy in this instance is wholly misplaced as applied to a part-time Dean. A part-time officer must be necessarily free to practise; and the individual intent upon building up a private practice for himself,—or even on maintaining a practice already built up,—cannot be expected to devote whole-hearted attention to the hospital and the college in his charge. The economy sought to be made by the proposal of a part-time Dean will be very a short-sighted one, even if it is brought about, though we are inclined to question very much the possibility of any considerable economy if the Municipality is obliged to maintain, as suggest, ed two officers with fairly high emoluments such as a Dean for the College and a Secretary for the Hospital.

But whether or not the appointment of a part-time head of the Municipal Medical College results in any substantial economy in expenditure to the Municipality, there are other considerations militating against such a proposal. The analogy with Britain on this point does not apply. For, in Britain there is a hoary tradition in the management of such college-hospitals. There are in that country laymen who devote very considerable time and energy regularly to the management of such institutions. It will be exceedingly difficult here to get together a committee of non-professional individuals enthusiastic and energetic as well as competent and public-spirited enough to manage, without any consideration, the thousand and one details of a great hospital. The location, moreover, of the Municipal College and Hospital makes it still more difficult for such individuals, even if it were possible to find men competent and willing, to discharge their duties with satisfaction to themselves and benefit to the institution placed in their charge. A poorly paid secretary or steward cannot manage the hospital, with all its requirements of the patients' clothing and dietary and stores of all sorts; not to mention the supervision of the nursing school attached to the institution. There is, besides, the question of harmony and co-ordination. Even the full-time Dean will have to be selected with something more than an eye to his *savoire-faire*, to his ability to make his colleagues work in harmony in the College and in the Hospital. It is a matter for sincere gratification that the city of Bombay can command medical men of acknowledged eminence public-spirited enough to come forward and offer their services for carrying out this new municipal, which is in a way also a national, experiment. But they must not strain too far the merits of honorary service. A part-time Dean will be unconcerned with harmonising the activities of his colleagues,—or else he will neglect necessarily the teaching work, if he confines himself entirely to managing the details of the hospital. And if the Municipality decides to have two more or less co-ordinate officers of equal position, no matter by what precise designation the officers are known, it must be prepared to face a sea of troubles, which are absolutely needless and can be easily avoided.

Neither economy nor administrative convenience, then, argue in favour of a part-time appointment of the Dean of the Municipal College and Hospital. The Corporation must not forget that it is making a great but altogether new experiment. A tradition has to be created in this new department of its activities; and, in the initial years at least, it will be suicidal to consider proposals which run counter to every consideration of efficiency in the organisation set up. The Committee's proposal for a whole-time Dean, coupled as it is with the stipulation of an absolute exclusion from private practice, appears to be essentially sound; and if they succeed in finding the right man for the job,—of which, let it be mentioned in passing, there can be no doubt in view of the medical men already available for the service,—there will be every reason to hope that our first experiment of a municipal hospital and college will be crowned with success. The only alternative, with any degree of reasonableness to support it, is the suggestion to make one of the full-time Professors act as the Dean in consideration of some extra allowance. Had the College and Hospital been going for some years, had sufficient traditions been built up for such work and were non-professional committees available in support and collaboration of such professional officers, we would have supported the suggestion, as conducing to economy in administration, and yet not inconsistent with the requirements of efficiency. But in the initial stage we cannot entertain this proposal which will have all the disadvantages of part-time Deanship with none of its advantages.

Notes of the Day.

Parsis and Politics.

In an eloquent address before the Young Men's Parsi Association on Saturday, Mr. K. F. Nariman exhorted the members of his community not to allow their commercial pursuits to obliterate their political interests. There are two large communities in India, Hindu and Muslim, but the problem of friction and strife will possibly be solved by the courageous example of other minority-communities. Small as the Parsi community is, it has until recently been pulling its full weight in political endeavour. The Hindu is said to suffer from speculative inertia, the Muslim from burly self-consciousness. The Parsi has the instinct of realism and practical sense, and in the first three decades of the Congress, Parsi leaders helped to maintain its perspective and canalise it on the lines of Western agitation. Radicalism is probably difficult for the Parsi temperament, but the sequel of the War in India and anti-Asiatic cult abroad, have made Radicalism the only sane principle of action in India; and the consciousness of a stake in the country is consistent with Radicalism. Mr. Nariman dwelt on the isolation of Parsis, but it is in no sense due to the exclusiveness of others. Natural conservatism and a sense of perplexed caution go a long way in accounting for the attitude of the Parsi elders. In the earlier days of the Congress, too, Parsi stalwarts had to reckon with the element of prudential hesitation; almost all the members of the educated classes thought that the vigorous imitation of Western pluck and industrialism would mean the transfer of political power. Disillusionment came when the facilities of industrial expansion were checked from abroad through the abuse of political authority; the resistance of vested interests is too deep-seated to warrant separate policy or communal scores. When recently the Millowners agitated against the Cotton Excise Duty, a London paper ridiculed it as a Parsi uproar. Call it so, but Indians are behind the creators of the uproar because the injustice is based on anti-Indian malignity. The Parsis have business capacity, but as Mr. Bomanji remarked before the Indian Merchants' Chamber the other day, the country can have no hope, industrially and commercially, if it is in political trammels. We want more representative Parsis in politics, whom other Indians will readily welcome and honour. And they can prove conclusively that while social distinctions may divide us, patriotism as well as the life of each race brings us all under one denomination—Indian. If India is not politically freed, there will be no communities to survive with honour.

The Favourite Wife.

The Government of India are fortunate in their composition. When measures depriving citizens of judicial protection are contested, the existence of Lord Reading, ex-Chief Justice, is quoted as a crushing reply; when currency vagaries are questioned, they have an expert like Sir Basil Blackett to play off; when the grievances of subordinate employees are espoused in the Assembly, they put forward Sir B. N. Mitra, the prodigy who rose from the ranks, to vouch for their falsity. The Assembly must, it seems, whisper low against these experts. As regards the distress of Postal Employees, Sir B. N. Mitra has assured them that they are labouring under imaginary grievances. The postmen we come across, are seedy individuals of resigned aspect; but we now realise they are the victims of a prolific imagination. If only a few of their cells in the "imagination-bump" were cauterised, their ill-fed stomachs would automatically fill out and, to use Sir Bhupen's phrase, "these misguided persons would devote attention to their work." We would warn him, however, against aggravating real grievances with frivolous taradiddles. Can he deny that the employees of the Postal Department are scandalously treated in comparison with the subordinates of the Telegraph Department? In regard to pay, promotion, hours of duty, holidays, overtime allowances and housing accommodation, the poor employees of the Postal Department have genuine grievances. The Anglo-Indian element in the Telegraph Department are well-organised and Government are, naturally, pre-disposed to accommodate them. A lightning strike under Mr. Barton's orders would mean a serious dislocation of business. Letters may, however, be kept in heaps or boy-scouts may be called to scatter them about. Sir B. N. Mitra says that the Inchcape Committee had advised the reduction of "salaries to subordinate services as prices were falling." When it came to Superior Services, salaries and allowances were raised in response to falling prices. Very typical of the Government of India to cater first to bulgy stomachs suffering from repletion, and when it is the turn of the starvelings to diagnose their troubles as being due to diseases of the imagination.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha.

To-day, the younger generation will pay Sir Dinshaw Wacha a tribute of profound honour and grateful recollection. Sir Dinshaw is past eighty, a very Nestor in the throng of our public life, and it must delight him to know that the students of Bombay have decided to adorn the walls of their University with a likeness of his; for, he has been all his life a pattern of industrious study and selfless service. Nearly two years ago, the students of the Bombay Arts Colleges and the Victoria Technical Institute resolved, with the support of friends, to raise a memorial to Sir Dinshaw in recognition of his work in the sphere of education, especially technical education. The Technical Institute owes a great debt of gratitude to him for the unobtrusive zeal with which he associated himself with its governance. It was decided to place an oil-painting of Sir Dinshaw in the University Building. The work was entrusted to Mr. Jehangir A. Lalkaka and the picture will to-day be unveiled in due ceremony. It is an honour to the University, and as a spontaneous gift of students it represents a token of devout esteem from the present generation of Indians who look upon him with feelings nearly filial. His vivacious intellect, his unflagging industry, his grasp of practical finance and his abhorrence of commercial corruption have earned for him a reputation unique and enviable. Political differences have caused many personal feuds in India, but nobody ever can see in Sir Dinshaw's doughty record the slightest trace of calculation or dishonour. Of him it will be said: "He thought like a man, he felt like a woman, he lived like a child."

B. Com's, Don't Bother.

When the Imperial Bank Act was passed four years ago, there was a regular furore of pro-Indian goodwill, and the Governors of the Bank undertook to recruit Indians in the higher services of the Institution. Sir Leslie Wilson, speaking recently, referred with impatience to the talk of Indianisation, but in the immediate after-glow of war-gratitude, the authorities in India were actually prepared to dilute racial monopoly in respect of official and quasi-official institutions. It may all look stale sentiment now, but public support to the Amalgamation of the Banks was partly won by the promise of fairplay to Indians. In 1921, the Bank advertised vigorously and a few qualified Indians were admitted. Vested interests did not quite like the intrusion—they always abhor the approach of "politics" in the ring-fence of their business—and not a few of the new recruits were squeezed out from their stamp-licking corners. The Bank, having perfunctorily discharged its duty, now gives the cold shoulder to Indians in higher appointments; it protects the Imperial Service in the Bank for the foreign recruit. Here is an advertisement which appears in the January Number of the Institute of Bankers:—

> "The Imperial Bank of India requires candidates for employment on its Eastern Staff. Applicants must be between the ages of 21 and 25, must be of good birth and appearance, and have had a public school or secondary school education; they must also have had at least three years' banking experience in a well-known British Bank. Applications, giving full particulars and accompanied by a photograph of the applicant, should be addressed to the Manager, Imperial Bank of India, 5, Whittington Avenue, London, E. C."

These anomalies are not, of course, discussed in the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders; it would mean bad taste, interference in private affairs, and what is worse, politics. Meantime, the products of our Commercial Colleges, B.Coms, and G. D. A.'s are welcome to wear out shoe-leather in search of employment.

MOST HORRIBLE CRIME

SELLING OPIUM DRUGS

LORD CECIL EXPLAINS HIS MISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Viscount Cecil, speaking at Bournemouth for the first time since his return from Geneva, said that, broadly speaking, he thought that those who took part in the Opium Conference might congratulate themselves on the very successful issue of the labours of the Conference. He said it was decided as the eating of opium was confined to India it was hardly an international matter, and was one to be dealt with by the Indian Government. He deeply regretted the American withdrawal from the Conference which, however, seemed to him to be based altogether on insufficient grounds. At the same time, there had been no bitterness or heartburning as a consequence.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Feb. 14.

Lord Cecil, in his first speech since his return from Geneva where he has been engaged in the Conference on Opium traffic, said that broadly speaking there was reason for congratulation on the successful issue of their efforts. He emphasised that products made from opium—morphia and heroin—and the parallel drug of cocaine were infinitely worse than opium. They destroyed not only the body, but the mind and soul. The smoking of opium was a very difficult subject, because owing to civil war in China the growth of poppy was much more extensive than in old days. Smuggling went on a most extensive scale into the possessions near by and the situation had become entirely beyond the control of local Governments. But, they were able to do something. All countries represented at the Conference undertook that as soon as smuggling could be stopped either by reestablishment of order in China or in any other way they would undertake definitely and completely within a period of ten or fifteen years to end opium smoking altogether in their possessions. Referring to Heroin, morphine and cocaine, the use of which occurred in China and Japan as well as in America and Western Europe, Lord Cecil said smugglers brought drugs in by every kind of devise—in hats, hollow sticks and in their clothing as the profit was very large. "I do not know", said Lord Cecil, "that there is any form of crime more horrible than that of the man who goes about selling these drugs. I can conceive of no punishment too severe for such a crime. In America these devils get access to school-boys and school-girls and corrupt them before they know what they are doing." They had agreed at Geneva to a very elaborate form of control of the drug from the factory until it was finally handed over to those who were authorised to distribute it in a reasonable medical and scientific way.—B.O.W.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

FIRST READING OF DRAFT CONVENTION COMPLETED

GENEVA, Feb. 14.

The Second Opium Conference has completed the first reading of the draft convention of 39 articles relating to a more effective limitation of the production and manufacture of narcotic drugs. As regards Indian hemp, from which hashish is extracted, the solution was found satisfactory to the Indian delegation. A special import certificate is required from the importing country to the effect that the importation of the drug is destined, exclusively, for medical and scientific purposes. Further, the contracting parties shall exercise an effective control as to prevent illicit traffic in Indian hemp.

ARMS AND DRUG PROBLEM.

The next matter dealt with was the Finnish resolution proposing that the Conference should suggest to the Council of the League to draw attention of the forthcoming International Conference on traffic in arms and munitions to the importance of the question of the unlicensed importation of arms in relation to the drug problem.

The Australian delegate, Mr. Shepherd, while agreeing with the proposal, nevertheless regarded the question outside the present Conference's functions.

Sugimara (Japan) urged that the Finns should not persist in their resolution. It was intended to a bombshell in the Conference hall after laborious negotiations was being its conclusion. Sugimara further regarded the resolution inopportune and ending upon a delicate and difficult pro-

The German delegate, Von Eckardt warmly supported Sugimura, whereupon M Toivola (Finland), the author of the resolution asked time for reflection on the subject which was subsequently adjourned until Monday. The Finnish resolution is said to have in view the importation of arms and munition into China, although China is not mentioned therein.—Reuter.

ARTICLE ONE MAINTAINED.

GENEVA, Feb. 14.

Second Opium Conference read the Convention on Drugs for the first time. Article One was maintained by 14 votes to 11 providing that the contracting Powers may authorise supply to the public through chemists in urgent cases of tincture, opium and dover powder. The Conference agreed that the members of the present Central Board for the control of narcotic drugs be appointed for five years.—Reuter.

SENUSSI CONVOYS

ITALIAN ATTACKS

HAUL OF SHEEP AND CAMELS.

ROME, Feb. 13.

Skirmishes between Italian detachments and Senussi are reported in a communique from Cyenaica which mentions various dates of Italian attacks on Senussi convoys, and of inflicting casualties totalling about 200 killed. Italians employed infantry, cavalry, aeroplanes, and captured thousands of sheep and hundreds of camels. Italian losses are insignificant.—Reuter.

SENUSSI AND SENUSSITES.

ACTIVITY IN CYRENAICA.

Senussi and Senussites are the names respectively of a Moslem family (and especially its chief member) and of the fraternity or sect recognizing the authority of Senussi. The central seat of the Senussi at Jarabub, on the frontier of Egypt and Tripoli. Followers of Sidi Mahomed ben Ali ben Es Senussi el Khettabi el Hassani el Idrissi el Mehajiri, the founder of the order are scattered over all North Africa and number many millions.

While continuing hostilities against the French, the Sennusi sheikh Sayed (Sidi) Ahmed esh Sherif inn 1911 aided the Turks in Cyrenaica, then commanded by Enver Bey (later Pasha) in the campaign against Italy. The traditional policy of the Senussites was one of suspicion in regard to the Turks, but they had been won over by Pan-Islamic propaganda. By the Treaty of Lausanne, Oct. 1912, the Turks agreed to evacuate Tripoli and Cyrenaica. At that time the Italians held only the chief seaports to Cyrenaica, the rest of the country being in the military occupation of the Senussites and their allies. Sidi Ahmad continued the war with Italy, aided by a body of Turkish troops, which, contrary to treaty engagements, remained in Cyrenaica. The Italians devoted their attention to the occupation of the hinterland of Tripoli (including Fezzan), a process completed in Aug. 1914. In Cyrenaica they remained mainly on the defensive. General Ameglio, appointed Governor of Cyrenaica towards the end of 1913, had however begun a vigorous campaign against the Senussites, when in Feb. 1914, in consequence of the threatening situation in the Balkans, orders were issued from Rome to suspend operations.

When the World War began, and while Italy still remained neutral, Turkish agents, with German support, sought to make Cyrenaica and Tripoli bases of action against the French and British. To the tribes which rose in revolt in Tripoli and its hinterland the Senussites gave some support, but Sidi Ahmad, through the intermediary of chiefs friendly to Italy, was conducting unofficial negotiations, and had the Italians been willing to acknowledge his independence an accommodation with them might have been reached. He refused however to accept the position of "a protected Bey." By the spring of 1915 he was again attacking Italian posts. Strong efforts had been made for some time by the Turks and their German advisers to induce the Senussites to invade western Egypt; a special Turkish mission now visited Sidi Ahmad and endeavoured to get him proclaim *jihad*. The Senussi sheikh was disinclined to take the advice offered him. The Senussites had always maintained good relations with Egypt—for much of their trade they were dependent upon the good will of the Egyptian authorities. It was the demonstration that the Turco Germans could give him substantial military and financial aid which finally changed Sidi Ahmad's views. A large number of Turkish officers and some Arabic speaking German officers from the German garrison at Constantinople were smuggled into Cyrenaica, a matter of little difficulty. Among the arrivals was Nuri Bey, a half brother of Enver Pasha who exercised much influence. Nuri was joined in April 1915 by Ga'far Pasha, an Europeanized Arab of considerable ability, and with and after Ga'far came arms, ammunition and other stores, including wireless and telephonic apparatus By Aug. 1915 the Germans were using the landing place between Sollum and Tobruk as submarine bases. The time for putting the Turco-German plans into operation was approaching. These plans were, mainly through Senussite instrumentality, to threaten at once French north and central Africa, Nigeria, Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. It was also designed to penetrate to Cameroe and establish land communication between the Mediterranean and the Gulf of Guinea. The German Emperor, as "Islam's Protector," exhorted Sidi Ahmad to "expel from territory which belonged to true believers." But besides the Senussi sheikh the only important chief won over to the cause was 'Ali Dinar, Sultan of Darfur, a tributary state of the Aglo-Egyptian Sudan, and the plon failed.

French determination to secure their position in the central Sudan contributed largely to the localization of the conflict. In 1909-10 the French had conquered Wadai (see 28,225), which adjoins Darfur, thereby withdrawing from the Senussite sphere a country in which they had been all powerful. In 1913, pushing N. from Kanem into the Saharan borderland, Colonel Largau conquered Borku, capturing 'Ain Galakka, the Senussite southern base, in November, of that year. In the middle of 1924 Barda', the chief settlement in the Tibesti highlands, was occupied. These newly conquered regions on the southern fringe of the Liban Desert were placed under the control of Lt. Col. J. Tilho. Though risings against their authority by chiefs acting on Senussite instruction, and raids by nomads continued up to the early months of 1917, the French posts formed an effective barrier against any Senussite advance into central Africa.

TERRIFIC GALE IN BRITAIN.

LARGE AREAS UNDER WATER.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC DISLOCATED.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 13.

Last night's gale which at times reached a velocity of 68 miles an hour, was accompanied by heavy rain, and gauges in the London area recorded a fall of three-quarters of an inch.

Reports from many parts of the country state that large areas are again under water, and as the rain has continued intermittently during the day, it is feared that considerable damage will result from the flood.

Owing to damage to overhead wires and to flooding of underground cables, inland telephone and telegraph communication has suffered considerable interference and some of the continental lines are also down.

In the English Channel where the gale still continues continental boat services are being maintained under difficult conditions, but many vessels are taking shelter in the Harbour. Motor launches were much in request to tow small vessels in distress into sheltered waters.

The steamer "Ardgarvel" bound from Rotterdam to Greenock was reported drifting unmanageable off the Lizzard late last night. Two drifters went to the assistance of the vessel and attempted to take her in tow, but the hawsers parted in the violent seas.

A Falmouth tug arrived when the steamer was in a dangerous position and towed her to Falmouth after several hours buffeting. The rudder of the "Ardgarvel" was broken.

A landslide due to heavy rain and floods at Middlewood, Cheshire, caused considerable dislocation of railway traffic this morning between Buxton and Manchester.—B. O. W.

BARMAT AFFAIR.

CHIEF OF POLICE TO RESIGN?

BERLIN, Feb. 13.

The Prussian Minister of Interior has granted application of Herr Richter, the Chief of Police, for leave of absence. It is generally believed that Herr Richter will soon resign especially as he has been frequently mentioned in the Press in connection with the Barmat affair.—Reuter.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

TO FORM INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY

LONDON, Feb. 14.

At a reception at the Imperial Institute given by the League of Nations Union in honour of the London University students of whom over 1,000 were present, it was decided to form a London University International Assembly conducted on the lines of the International Assembly at Geneva and analogous to one successfully carried on Oxford. Meetings of the Assembly will be held under the aegis of the League of Nations Union. Nearly all the High Commissioners were present at the function which was also attended by particularly a large contingent of students from India and representatives of the Dominions and African and Eastern Colonies. Addresses were delivered by Professors Gilbert Murray and P. J. Baker, the latter mentioning that the London University was even more Cosmopolitan than Oxford and included 400 students from Africa, 700 from Asia, 120 from Australia, 260 from America and 372 from the Continent.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCIAL SITUATION.

CONSIDERABLE CONCERN.

PARIS, Feb. 14.

The financial situation is causing considerable concern in Government financial circles. The unprecedented sum of thirty-four and a quarter milliard francs has to be found to meet the estimated budgetary expenditure for 1925, or nearly six and a half milliards in excess of that for 1924. The Exchange value of franc is falling, following the vote on the expenditure side of the budget by the Chamber on 12th February. Importance is, therefore, attached to the Chamber debates on the revenue side, particularly to Government declarations on its financial policy.

M. Reporter introducing the Finance Bill, otherwise the revenue side, to-day declared that the expnditure budgeted represented the high water mark of what the country was able to pay. Reduction, direct or indirect, of taxation was essential next year. He pointed out that nineteen and a half milliard francs of expenditure was interest on public debts, excluding war debts. The only way of reducing the burden would be by vast consolidation of the loan.—Reuter's Special.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH LAW AMENDING BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The text issued of the Bill to amend the law relating to wireless telegraphy provides that anyone establishing or maintaining a wireless telegraph station without a license will be liable to twelve months' imprisonment, or a fine not exceeding £100 on a conviction on indictment, or an imprisonment not exceeding three months, or a fine not exceeding £50 on a summary conviction.—Reuter.

CLASS FEUD IN MADRAS

AUDI DRAVIDAS' LEADER KILLED

STRUGGLE FOR BIRTHRIGHTS.

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

A Salem message reports a class feud which reached its climax on Thursday last, resulting in the death of Kuppan, an Audi-dravida leader, and severe injuries to three other Audi-Dravidas. It would appear that about a month ago the Audi-Dravidas of a village four miles from Salem formed an association to assert their civic and social rights. It was resolved by the Association to participate in the Sankranthri festival although it might necessitate forcing entry into the temple. Under the leadership of Kuppan on the 15th of last month, batches of Audi-Dravidas not only entered the temple but, it is alleged, took the rope of the car. This infuriated the Kavandars and other caste Hindus and a fracas occurred in which stones were thrown and some persons were injured. It is stated that women also took part. About twenty Audi-Dravidas huts were burnt down and since then it appears shop-keepers have asked not to sell anything to the Audi-Dravidas. Police enquiries later resulted in a case being brought against twenty Kavandars and some Audi-Dravidas. All of a sudden matters assumed serious proportions on Thursday last and in a fight that followed three Audi-Dravidas were severely injured and their leader killed. The police are on the scene of occurrence and investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

HOW ORDINANCE WORKS.

RE-ARREST AT JAIL GATE.

CHITTAGONG, Feb. 14.

Paramananda Dutta the accused in the Sub-Inspector murder case who was ordered to be acquitted by the High Court on a reference by the sessions Judge of Chittagong was released to-day, but was rearrested at the jail gate under the Bengal Ordinance.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

A BUSINESS ORGANISATION.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Feb. 14.

The British Industries Fair opens on Monday at Birmingham and is being housed in three Government Aerodrome Buildings. The scope of the fair is, this year, enlarged by the inclusion of the London section which has hitherto been held at White City and which has been suspended, this year, owing to the continuance of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. The fair is essentially a business organisation, its primary object being to promote trade at Home and abroad. It has attracted a great number of overseas buyers.—B. O. W.

TRUTH ABOUT JEDDAH.

"LITTLE SHELLING SINCE 9 TH."

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The fact that the reported fall of Jeddah is premature is suggested by the receipt of a telegram from Jeddah itself, dated 11th February, stating that little shelling has occurred since 9th instant.—Reuter.

INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS.

AUCTION SALES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Indian, South-Indian and Ceylon Tea Associations in London have decided to commence, from 23rd February to Easter, weekly offerings at auction, not exceeding 25,000 packages of Indian tea of all growths and 12,500 packages of Ceylon tea.—Reuter.

MACEDONIAN FEDERALIST VENDETTA.

M. MILEFF ASSASSINATED.

SOFIA, Feb. 14.

M. Mileff, Minister-Designate to Washington, has been assassinated. The assailant escaped. The crime is attributed to Macedonian Federalist vendetta.—Reuter.

PRINCE'S TOUR.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Feb. 14.

The probability that the Prince of Wales will visit Chilo and Uruguay as well as Argentine has given satisfaction in those countries. He is likely to be in South Africa about four weeks. The Prince, of course, goes first to South Africa and he will leave England on March 28th on the battle cruiser "Repulse." Although all arrangements are not yet definitely fixed, it is expected he will arrive at Monte Video, the capital of of Uruguay, from Africa during the first week in August. After a brief visit to Uruguay, the Prince will proceed to Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentine. After some days in the city and excursions into the country he will cross the Andes by train in Santiago De Chilo, returning by the same route and rejoining the Repulse at Monte Video so as to arrive in England by the middle of September.—B.O.W.

EIGHT-HOUR AND ADULT SUFFRAGE.

AMENDMENTS TO TRADE UNIONS BILL.

INDIAN LABOUR'S DEMANDS.

FIFTH TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

NEED OF INTER-NATIONAL FEDERATION.

The fifth session of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held at the Workmen's Institute on Saturday, Mr. D. R. Thengdi of Nagpur presiding. Delegates from Labour Unions all over the country were present at the Congress, notably from Lahore, Kankinarrah, Nagpur, Gorakhpur, Kharagpur, Aruvankadu, Kidderpore, Calcutta, Jamshedpur, Lucknow, Madras, Podanur, etc., in addition to those in Bombay.

MR. BOLE'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. K. Bole, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his speech said:—

When the reforms came into operation all the labourers who earned at least Rs. 40 per month or upwards were enrolled as voters for the Legislative Council, but it is a puzzle to me to this day why Government have deprived them of this primary political right. I submit that their names should be again enrolled as voters, nay even those who pay a rent of Rs. 5 per month should be eligible as voters for the local Corporation and Councils. Labour should be well represented on all the public country. In the case of the Provincial Council and the Legislative Assembly Labour should at least be represented by three members while in the Council of State two should be the number. Indian Labour at the International Labour Conferences should be represented by three delegates and five to six advisers. The action of the present Government in these matters is simply deplorable. Even Japan sends three to four advisers besides delegates but India can not afford to send even one adviser.

It is a proved fact that capitalists of their own accord never realise their duty towards their partners—the labourers, and if they at any time realise the situation, they never put those things into action. They always require an external agency, like the State, to force them to do certain things for their employees. Hence labour legislation in this country has become a dire necessity and we have as many as four Bills in the Legislative Assembly regarding the labour of this country.

The Factory Act and Workmen's Compensation Act are already on the statute book. The local Council has the Statistical Bill before them. I may give you an example of the attitude taken up by capitalists in connection with labour legislation. The Statistics Bill is as innocent as anything, but capitalists in the local Council opposed it. So the Bill was made too mild; yet it is unacceptable to these fastidious gous of wealth. This Bill if passed into an Act will not only solve the strike problem but will, many a time, avoid strikes. But if anything unforeseen happens I may from this place warn the opposition that the more buoyant and independent spirits in the Labour ranks will start the movement of nationalising the industries. Some of these well-placed capitalists always pass on the advice which they themselves never take; do not hasten in the field of labour legislation and do not imitate the western labour. But we have, for too long a time, depended upon the good wishes of the capitalist. He is always the same being, unreasonable, haughty and unshakable as he ever was.

The Government which subsidises private capitalist industries at the expense of the public exchequer can very well manage to establish with the co-operation of the Municipal and other local bodies a fund for the welfare of the labourers who form the lowest strata of, and the first props of society.

As there is a divergence of opinion regarding the conduct of political agitation and movement I think that Labour organisations should not directly side with any particular party. The Labour movement in this country being in its infancy it shall not prove beneficial to it to lose sympathy of any political party. Yet individual labourers should have free scope to join whatever party he thinks proper to join.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT

In the course of his report, Mr. Ginwalla, the General Secretary, said:—

The Calcutta session of the Congress passed a resolution appointing a Special Committee to change the present constitution of the Congress and place the new one before its next session. Accordingly a new draft constitution was prepared and circulated in May last among the members of the Executive Committee and the Trade Unions and invited their suggestions and the constitution was accordingly revised in the light of the suggestions made by the several unions and ultimately the same was passed by the Executive Council and the revised constitution was circulated amongst the union. It will be laid before you for your approval and confirmation.

On 17th August 1924 it was decided by the Executive Council to undertake the publication of the All-India Trade Union Bulletin under the auspices of the All-India Trade Unions Congress. The necessity of having a Congress organ devoted exclusively to labour and labour interests is too obvious to need emphasis. You will be glad to learn that every section of the press has noticed and commented on our Bulletin very favourably. From these comments it may be safely said that the Bulletin has been well received by the public.

You may be aware that the Workers Welfare League of India in England has been doing useful work in disseminating correct Indian labour information in England and other Western Countries. Dr. K. S. Bhatt is the President of the League and Mr. J. E. Potter Willson and Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala its Secretary and Indian Secretary respectively. It was thought desirable that the League should be given the authority on behalf of the Congress to represent the Congress views in England and it was accordingly done.

DELEGATE TO I. W. E. CONGRESS.

The Secretary of the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam, wrote to me requesting the Congress to nominate and send one delegate on its behalf to the International workers' Educational Congress which was to begin its session at Oxford on the 15th August last. After consulting Messrs. Thengdi and Joshi in this matter, the Secretary of the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions was informed that Mr. Joseph Baptista had been nominated by the Trade Union Congress as its representative for the International Workers' Education Congress, and in case Mr. Baptista would not be able to attend the Congress, Dr. J. E. Bhatt, and failing him, Mr. Potter-Wilson.

During the period under report the question of providing Bengal with a central labour organisation came prominently before me. I placed it before the Executive Council for earnest consideration and decision. Almost all the correspondence that has been received on this subject from various quarters supports the idea of having a central labour organisation for Bengal. A fairly large number of people who have written to me regarding this matter are of the opinion that the Bengal Trades Unions Federation should be given recognisation by the Trade Union Congress as the Central Labour organisation for Bengal and should be requested to function as such. There were protests from Bengal and it was decided that the matter of a central organisation for Bengal be postponed pending the formation of a sufficient number of unions in Calcutta affiliated to the Congress.

As per resolution passed by the last meeting of the Council, the Reforms enquiry Committee invited Mr. N. M. Joshi to give evidence before it on the 30th August. Mr. Joshi took his stand in respect of the labour demands on the resolutions Nos. 10 and 11, passed in the last meeting of the Council. He disapproved of the idea of nomination and strongly recommended that the labour organisation should be given the right to elect labour representatives in the various legislatures.

The Secretary of the Workers' Welfare League of India has been writing to me about sending regularly, on behalf of the Trade Union Congress an Indian fraternal delegate to the British, Irish and Scottish Trade Union Congress and further requested the Executive Council to seriously consider this question. The Secretary further suggested that our Executive Council should send a pressing invitation to the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress inviting them to send a fraternal delegate to the next session of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

I may further mention that at a meeting of the Executive Council, it was resolved that I should write to the Government of Bombay regarding the Trade Union Legislation Bill and Trade Disputes Investigation bill on the lines of the paragraphs which appeared in October issue of the Trade Union Bulletin. I have written to the Government of Bombay accordingly. It was further resolved by the Executive Council to support and approve of the maternity benefit bill introduced by Mr. N. M. Joshi in the last Session of the legislative Assembly. It was also further resolved in the said meeting that a deputation consisting of Mr. D. R. Thengdi, Mr. Joseph Baptista, myself and Mr. N. M. Joshi be authorised to interview the Viceroy during his visit to Bombay in December with a view to discuss some labour grievances regarding the representation of the working classes in the Central and Provincial legislatures and in the local bodies and

(Continued on page 11.)

GENEVA PROTOCOL.

BRITISH GOVT. GIVES CAREFUL ATTENTION.

CONSULTATION WITH DOMINIONS.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 13.

For some time past, and in various ways, Government has been giving most careful attention to the Geneva Protocol. That document as the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, stated yesterday in the House of Commons, "raises the whole question of disarmament, and therefore of alliances." It is obvious therefore that the whole series of current problems require to be surveyed both broadly and in detail.

A special sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence was appointed some time ago in this connection, and is understood to have prepared various memoranda for the consideration of Government. Meanwhile, consultations between the Home and Dominion Governments continue by cable as a result of which the British Government are in possession of considerable data bearing upon the effect the provisions of the Protocol would have upon particular interests of the respective Dominions. It is of primary importance that Imperial policy should be evolved upon what is a question affecting all parts of the world. Mr. Chamberlain's statement also set at rest various rumours by the denial that negotiations for a separate pact had been begun with any other country and he, moreover, gave a pledge that Government would not commit Britain to the Protocol or to any French obligation of a comparable character without the consent of Parliament—an undertaking which was greeted with general approval.—B.O.W.

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE TO BE POSTPONED.

GENEVA, Feb. 14.

In view of the uncertainty of the British Empire's attitude with regard to the Geneva Protocol it is now almost a foregone conclusion that the Disarmament Conference due in June will have to be postponed since it is impossible to proceed with it until the fate of the remainder of the Protocol is decided and since there is no doubt that Britain will request further adjournment of the Council discussion on the Protocol arranged for March.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON TREATY AND AFTER.

14 JAPANESE WARSHIPS SCRAPPED

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The Japanese Embassy announces that 14 Japanese warships have been destroyed or rendered unfit for fighting service in accordance with the Washington Disarmament Treaty.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE.

18TH SESSION TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY.

Mirza Abid Husain, Hon. Joint Secretary of the All-India Shia Conference, wires from Lucknow:—As recommended by the Reception Committee, All-India Shia Conference, Bombay the 18th session of the Conference and Art Exhibition will be held on the 9th, 10th and 11th March next in Bombay. Intending delegates, members and visitors are requested to intimate the date and time of their arrival at Bombay to the General Secretary, Reception Committee, Kalyan Mansion, Dongri, Bombay, 9, to ensure suitable arrangement. Exhibits for the Art Exhibition will be received by the Secretary, Exhibition Section of All-India Shia Conference, Lucknow up to 1st March. Resolutions to be sent to the Hon. Secretary, All-India Shia Conference, Lucknow before 1st March.

DEMAND FOR BURMANISATION OF JUDICIAL SERVICES.

RANGOON, Feb. 14.

The following telegram has been sent to the Secretary of State for India and to the Government of India by the Executive Committee of the General Council of the Burmese Association (Council Entry Section): "General Council of Burmese Association urge 50 per cent Burmanisation of Higher Judicial services by appointing Burmese judges to the High Court to impending and future vacancies. At present of the twelve Judges only one is a Burmese, Burmese Judges are better acquainted with the customs, manners, language and law of the land. Majority of litigants and officers in the subordinate and provincial services are Burmese. Competent Burmese are available."—A. P.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTION IN BERAR.

NATIONALIST SUCCESS.

Mr. Durge, Secretary, Local Board Mandali, Amraoti wires under date February 14:—Ellichpur Taluk Board election was held on the 10th and seven seats out of 11 were secured by the nationalists. Morsi Taluk Election was held on 4th and 8 seats out of 13 were captured by the nationalists.

CABLE ITEM.

London, Feb. 14.—Henderson liners from Rangoon will henceforth call at Plymouth to land passengers before proceeding to the Continent.—Reuter.

TAXATION INQUIRY.

LOCAL TAXATION.

NAGPUR, Feb. 13.

Before the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee Mr. Mathias, Finance Secretary to C. P. Government stated that he would accept the proposition that in case of national or onerous services administered by a local body the main criterion for levying taxes necessary for such services was the ability to pay. He would not accept without qualification the proposition that in case of local or beneficial services the criterion for levying taxes necessary for such services was the measure of benefits received. The measure of benefits received was to be taken as the cost of the local body of providing the services. He considered that taxation should not necessarily be limited to the actual cost of the service to the local body; for example a good water supply or a good electric light supply might for local reasons be produced very cheaply. In such a case there was no reason why the local body should not charge a rate in excess of the cost of production, based on the rates charged by other local bodies in areas comprising population of similar taxable capacity. In assessing a tax necessary to provide for a beneficial service the local body should so assess the tax as to cover at least the total cost of such service. In considering the nature and incidence of tax to be imposed the local body should take into account the class or classes of population likely to benefit most from the proposed beneficial service. Where beneficial service consisted of supply of commodities as for example water or electric light principle of assessment as between individuals should be the quantity of commodity supplied. Witness considered that taxes imposed in return for services rendered such as water rates, lighting rates, scavenging rates, drainage tax, fees for the use of markets, should be compulsory taxes. There was little doubt that octroi duty offended against most of the canons of taxation. The terminal tax was economically far more defensible than octroi. It was collected through the agency of the railway on certain exports and imports by rail. Witness summing up his suggestions in regard to local taxation said he would make it compulsory to impose taxes in return for definite services rendered sufficient to cover the cost of such services. In imposing octroi or terminal tax on necessaries terminal tax was preferable to octroi provided that rates were low and burden of taxation was not unduly shifted from the town to the country side. He recommended imposition of house and land tax in all large municipalities with considerably enhanced limit of exemption. Full powers of enhancement of land cess could not be given to local bodies since this would interfere with the revenue administration and adversely affect provincial finances.

DR. P. C. BASU'S EVIDENCE.

Doctor Praphulla Chandra Basu, vice principal and professor of Holkar College, Indore, recorded his opinion that it would be practicable to tax moveable property other than stocks and shares. Bank deposits may be taxed but in India it would mean a great discouragement to small deposits. In view of the great need for banking development in India Bank deposits should not be taxed. Hard, whether in cash or kind or as ornaments could not be taken without having recourse to means which would be of an inquisitorial nature and which would be very much resented. Also there was bound to be evasion on a large scale and the tax would therefore be a tax on honesty. Witness would have some exemption as in England namely Rs. 1,500 for although the standard of living was higher in England, the joint family system throws more dependents upon the same income and neutralises the difference. Witness would not approve of a tax on mutations with a view to checking fractionisation. Usually fractionisation followed one of the two causes namely break up of joint family on death of the owner or to pay a debt which could not be otherwise paid. For non-economic reasons stamps collected on judicial proceedings should be so limited as just to pay for the cost of courts. Unearned income should most certainly be taxed at heavier rate than earned incomes. Witness was whole heartedly in favour of removing exemption of incomes from agriculture. Tax upon entertainments would certainly be welcome for such consumption can never be addiction in the sense in which tobacco and intoxicating liquors are.

To-morrow morning the Taxation Committee will hold a Conference with His Excellency the Governor and members of the Executive Council with a view to elicit information. In the afternoon two witnesses will be examined.—A.P.

SURVEY OF ECONOMIC CONDITION.

MUST FORERUN TAXATION ENQUIRY.

NAGPUR, Feb. 14.

The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee examined to-day Rao Saheb Sahsrabudhe, pleader and member of the advisory board of industries. Mr. Sahsrabudhe said that the question of Indian taxation was a very complicated and intricate question and it required overhauling from every point of view. In his opinion a survey of the real economic conditions of the Indian villages was absolutely necessary before the taxable capacity of the people was ascertained.

TAX LUXURIES.

He said merchants, big money lenders, pleaders and people of other professions were able to pay only the ordinary taxes imposed by the Municipalities and District Boards. They had not got the capacity to bear the burden of payment of incometax or supertax and other high taxes except in a few cases. It was cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Delhi, Mysore, Allahabad and Lucknow which could provide some income for various kinds of taxes. Prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries had risen by four times and people of India on the whole were poor. He advocated imposition of taxes on surplus profits or superfluities remaining after making certain deductions. Witness strongly protested against levying of excise duty on clothes manufactured in cotton mills. He urged imposition of taxes on agricultural income, tobacco, registration fees for marriages, on houses, on motors and other vehicles. He recommended taxes on luxuries, entertainments, dramatic performances, Balls, Cinemas, costly imported articles, export duty on jute, sheep, goat, hides and skins and import duties on all foreign made articles.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee will sit on Monday morning and after examining one witness will leave for Lucknow the same day.—A. P.

STEEL HOUSES.

NOT COMFORTABLE FOR OCCUPANTS.

LABOUR MEMBERS' OPPOSITION.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 13.

The Housing question was raised when the supplementary Civil Service estimates were discussed in the House of Commons to-day. The discussion revealed that opinion on the merits and demerits of the so-called steel houses is divided, and speeches for and against the encouragement of these houses were made. Much of the opposition to the project came from Labour members who were opposed to steel houses on the grounds that such houses would not last for a period of 40 years, which their advocates predicted, and that they would be subject to corrosion and might involve discomfort for the occupants. It is also objected that the building industry would suffer if the scheme were proceeded with.

The Under-Secretary of the Health Ministry, Sir Kingsley Wood pointed out all that was being done in connection with these houses was the result of the recommendations of the Committee set up by the Labour Government. The criticisms raised in the debate were, he said, answered by that Committee's report. The Committee had recommended that local authorities in carrying out of the Housing Scheme should be encouraged to undertake voluntarily the erection of this type in sufficient numbers to enable the system to be properly tested. Regarding protests from building operatives, Sir Kingsley Wood pointed out that local authorities throughout the country had authorised already sufficient houses to keep them busy until the end of 1926. Answering other criticisms, he said in every contract in connection with these houses, there was a standard clause called the fair wage clause.—B.O.W.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

NEED FOR FUNDS.

ALIGARH, Feb. 14.

In the course of an address which the members of the University Court of the Musalmi University presented to-day to his Excellency the Governor who has come here on a brief visit, the memorialists pointed out:—

"Apart from having set an example of self-help and of national effort this institution was the first not only in this province but throughout India which adopted and successfully worked the residential system on the model of Oxford and Cambridge and thus led the ways for the introduction of hostels and corporate life in the educational institutions of this country. Among the institutions run on modern lines our college was the first to make religious instruction compulsory and in the matter of physical culture and organised games it took the lead at least in this province. Above all in spite of its being a denominational institution our College has always been open to all classes and creeds and has always had a number of Hindu students on its rolls and among its old boys and the part which it has taken in spreading and popularising high education among the Musalmans of this province is worthy of special consideration and recognition.

A PROUD RECORD.

"At the present time while the number of Muslim undergraduates in all the various Universities and the Colleges of the province is about 1200 in our College and University alone the number is 1030. It is also important to point out that last year 435 Hindu students appeared for our university examinations of whom 222 were successful and now we have nearly 150 Hindu students in our rolls who represent different parts of this province.

PRESENT NEEDS.

"We require funds not only for starting new departments of study such as technology and engineering which we are expecting to provide, but also for consolidating and placing on sound basis those which already exist. We need funds for fellowships without which real scholarship cannot be encouraged or improved. We want buildings, books, furniture and equipment for the library and examination hall, museums, science laboratories, electrical plant and lecture rooms as well as the staff houses and hostels. Our hospital has to be built in a central place according to modern medical requirements and without a well equipped gymnasium our system of physical culture is incomplete."—A.P.

MUNICIPALITY & GOVERNOR.

N. C. O. CHAIRMAN READS ADDRESS.

ALIGARH, Feb. 14.

The Aligarh Municipality, majority of whose members are non cooperators, presented to-day an address to His Excellency Sir William Marris, Governor of the United Provinces. The Chairman Mr. Khawja, who is a staunch non-cooperator, read the address on behalf of the members.—A.P.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy went out shooting from Gwalior and bagged a large tigress, on Sunday.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO

SURPRISE ATTACK ON SPANISH POSITION

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES.

MADRID, Feb. 13.

An official communique from Morocco says that a surprise attack was made on the Spanish position in Saasa in the Larache sector, resulting in a number of casualties. Re-inforcements hurried up, and severely punished the enemy, and re-established the position.—Reuter.

ITALIAN ELECTORAL REFORM

SENATE PASSES NEW BILL.

ROME, Feb. 14.

The Senate by 214 votes to 58 has adopted the Government's new Electoral Reform Bill which was passed by the Chamber on 17th January. The Bill, under the provisions of which country reverts to single-member constituencies, provides for plural voting for persons of social, intellectual and other positions.—Reuter.

HALID SUCCUMBS TO INJURY.

SEQUEL TO AFFRAY IN ANGORA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 14.

Halid who was shot at in the corridor of the Chamber of National Assembly at Angora has died.—Reuter.

BENGAL MINISTRY.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, M.L.C., has sent notice of the following amendment to the Ministers' Salary resolution in the Bengal Legislative Council:—

"This Council, while urging earliest steps be taken for the establishment of autonomy in the provinces recommends as a working basis in the meantime to Government that provision be made for the salary of Ministers in the Budget of year 1925-26 or in supplementary grant provided (1) Government give proof of their change of heart by agreeing to release all prisoners arrested in October last detained under Regulation III of 1818 or the Newly promulgated Ordinance or give them a chance of open trial in a Court of Law. (b) give full scope to Ministers for realisation of their responsibility to the Council (c) allow the Ministers to vote according to their own opinions on material questions of principle and policy (d) allot separate and sufficient funds for the Transferred Departments and appoint a Joint Financial Secretary (e) float a loan for the development of the nation building departments as suggested by Mr. C. R. Das during the debate on the last budget (f) support the introduction of a local self-Government amendment Bill in which rural police will be placed under local bodies (2) that the ministry be actually formed prior to and demand for their salary is made.—A.P.

MORE NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

IMMUNITY FOR INDIAN EXILES.

DELHI, Feb. 14.

The latest list of non-official resolutions admitted by the President includes one by Khan Bahadur Sarfaraj Hussain Khan who recommends to Government to expedite the process of Indianising the following posts in the different departments of the Government of India Secretariat:—Secretaries, Joint Secretaries Additional Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Additional Deputy Secretaries, and Under Secretaries as recommended in the resolution moved by Rt. Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in the Council of State.

Moulvi Mohammed Yakub has given notice of a motion recommending that the annual grants to the Benares Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University be raised from rupees one lakh each to three lakhs each.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer has tabled a resolution which recommends that all the Indian exiles in foreign countries who are supposed to have been connected with movements to secure freedom for India be granted immunity from any kind of prosecution in this country and be allowed to return to India.

Mr. N. C. Naidu (elected member from Rangoon) will ask for the appointment of a Committee to consider and report as to whether it is necessary, in the interests of justice as well as self-preservation, to separate Burma from India.—A.P.

IMPROVEMENTS IN M. S. M. RLY.

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

It is understood that a sum of Rs. 11,05,000 has been sanctioned by the Railway Board for the purpose of widening the intervening space between the double lines from Madras to Arkonam on the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway. The present space is about eleven feet and according to the new proposal it will be increased to fifteen feet to suit the modern standard. It is also understood that the Administration propose to make improvements at Tirupathi east station, the place, of South Indian pilgrimage, for which a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 has been sanctioned.—A.P.

VICEROY AT GWALIOR.

UNVEILS DOWAGER MAHARANI'S STATUE.

GWALIOR, Feb. 14.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Gwalior on Saturday morning to stay with His Highness the Maharaja Scindia. In the afternoon His Excellency unveiled with impressive ceremony a statue of Her Highness the late Dowager Maharani, the mother of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia. The members of the Lashkar Municipal Council who are in charge of the public park in which the statue has been placed presented an address to His Excellency the Viceroy inviting him to unveil the statue. His Excellency made a speech in reply at the end of which he performed the ceremony of unveiling.—A.P.

VICEROY'S TRIBUTE

GWALIOR, Feb. 14.

On the occasion of the ceremony of unveiling the statue of the late Dowager Maharani of Gwalior, H. E. the Viceroy, in the course of his speech said:—

"This ceremony represents heartfelt tribute from the people of Gwalior to the memory of one who was very greatly honoured and very greatly beloved in this State. It is an expression of the devotion of the subjects of the Ruler of this State to a great lady, the mother of their present beloved Maharaja who was for many years the regent of this State and whose official acts and personal qualities live as hallowed memories in the hearts of the people. All the high qualities of womanhood attended, in addition by an unusual degree of wisdom were possessed by Her Highness the Dowager Maharani and she was called upon to exercise them not only in the sheltered sphere of her home life but in guiding the destinies of this important State. Her task was all the more difficult because the burden of discharging the great responsibilities of regent of this State was placed upon her at an early age and at a time when she was suffering from the shock of her domestic bereavement and had been plunged in the sorrows of widowhood. To the manner in which she discharged those responsibilities, to the solicitude with which she brought up her son to be Ruler of this State and protected his interests and to the high example she set by the display of her virtues in her position as first lady in this State this statue given by His Highnesses' grateful subjects will ever remain a perpetual memorial. Her Highness was born in the reign of Queen Victoria and belonged to the great Victorian era and it is interesting to observe points of resemblance in her history with some of the events in the life of the great Queen from whom that era takes its name. Her Highness the Dowager Maharani was called upon to shoulder high responsibility at an early age. She suffered the bereavement of widowhood. She brought to the administration of public affairs a strong personality, a high degree of intuition and wisdom, a fine balance of mind and a noble sense of justice. She was a woman of saintly life, of wide sympathies and large hearted charity. She left a name which on public and private grounds is treasured as a household word in the hearts of the people. It was indeed fitting that the Dowager Maharani should have received in recognition of her eminent services to this State the high decoration of the Crown of India from that great Queen Empress."—A.P.

MILITARY TRAINING BEFORE 'SWARAJ.'

DR. PARANJPE'S LECTURE.

NAGPUR, Feb. 14.

Dr. Paranjpe, member of the Taxation Enquiry Committee, delivered a lecture this evening at the Victoria Technical Institute Sir M. V. Joshi, Home Member, presiding when the ex-Education Member exhorted young people to go in for military training. He said students should give up luxurious ways of living. They must learn to obey and must keep discipline. Public leaders must take interest, said Dr. Paranjpe, in the question of military training. Swaraj will be given to India by an Act of Parliament, but people do not know how to retain it because the people of India have no military training. Before we ask for Swaraj we should be prepared to defend our country. India had had sufficient invasions and did not want more. "We want our own masters but we do not want change of masters. The British navy will not be able to protect us. Therefore we must be prepared to defend ourselves if we want to enjoy Swaraj in peace".—A.P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

At the Allahabad High Court on Friday the Chief Justice and Sir Theodore Piggot dismissed the appeal of Ramkishen Bania who was convicted by the sessions Judge, Allahabad, on charges of murder of two Mahomedans and injury to several persons in the recent communal riots at Allahabad. Their Lordships found the case proved and confirmed the sentence of transportation for life.—A.P.

Reports of national baby week celebrations are being received at Allahabad from the various districts in the United Provinces where the movement has become popular.—A. P.

A small fire broke out on Friday morning in the Eastern Hostel, Raisina, which has been set apart from the Post and Telegraph Office in the new capital. The fire was soon brought under control before any serious damage was done.—A. P.

Secretary Radhanpur Library wires that the Baby Week arranged by the State authorities passed off very successfully.

Sir Sefton Brancker and Pilot Cobham arrived at Delhi at six o'clock on Sunday evening.

A SECRET TREATY?

BETWEEN RUSSIA JAPAN & CHINA?

GERMAN PAPER'S REPORT.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.

That a Treaty between Russia, Japan and China was signed at Peking in January is the assertion of the "Lokalanzeiger" which publishes from a "hitherto very reliable Russian source," details of alleged secret clauses, one of which provides that, should either Britain, France or America take military measures against the Peking Government or against Chinese unneutralised territory, Russia will place 200,000 men at the disposal of China whom Japan will arm. Russia renounces, in favour of Japan, fifty per cent. of the shares in the Chinese Eastern Railway which Russia hitherto claimed. Another clause gives the whole of Sakhaliin to Japan with the condition that Japan should supply Russia, in five years' time, four small cruisers, one battleship, thirty submarines, and seven destroyers. Other clauses include: Vladivostock to be made a first-class fleet-base, Japan paying sixty per cent. of the cost of construction, the Chinese army of the peace strength of 800,000 to have Russian and Japanese instructors. China undertakes to buy weapons and war material only from Russia and Japan. The duration of the Treaty is stated to be 30 years.—Reuter.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The Japanese Embassy has issued an emphatic denial of "Lokalanzeiger" story.—Reuter.

NEW FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

PARIS, Feb. 14.

The Franco-Siamese treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation has been signed at the Quai D'Orsay, replacing the old Treaty of 1856.—Reuter.

BURGLARY IN POLICE OFFICE.

CHARACTER ROLLS STOLEN.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 14.

It is reported that a burglary was committed on the night of the 11th instant in the office of the Superintendent of Police, Allahabad, when over 300 character rolls belonging to the Police Force were stolen. As the result of investigation a large number of them were, it is said, found lying at various places by the side of the Ganges. The motive for the theft appears to be the destruction of some character rolls having "bad entries." Investigation is proceeding. Some employees, it is reported, have been suspended in connection with the affair.—A. P.

DEATH OF MR. KENNEDY.

FIRST BOMB OUTRAGE RECALLED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

The death is reported from Muzafferpur of Mr. Pringle Kennedy, Vakil of the Patna High Court, who was the oldest resident of the town. He was a well-known scholar, being the author of "The History of Moguls." As a nominated member of the Legislative Council he participated in the discussion on the Champaran Agrarian Act and Tenancy Act Revision Bill. He was the President of the Bihar Branch of the European Association. It will be recalled that his wife and daughter were the victims of the first bomb outrage in India, on 30th April, 1908. Mrs. Kennedy and her daughter were returning from Muzafferpur Club on that evening when two Bengalee boys threw a bomb and killed them. It was stated that the bomb was intended for Mr. Kingsford, then District Magistrate. The late Mr. Kennedy was a strong supporter of the Indian National Congress in its early days.—A.P.

SERAMPORE COLLEGE FOUNDATION DAY.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

The foundation day and convocation of the Serampore College took place to-day. Sir Even Cotton, President, Bengal Legislative Council, presided. Rev. George Howells in the course of the report outlined the different stages of development of the College since its foundation by Messrs. Carey, Marshman and Ward in 1818. Sir Evan in his address said it was wonderful to think of the work of three founders. Dr. Carey, he said, was a cobler, Mr. Ward an apprentice to a printer and Mr. Marshman a shop boy. It was at Serampur they set up their famous printing press where they printed scriptures. Two years hence they would celebrate the one hundreth anniversary of the grant in 1827 by His Danish Majesty of the charter of incorporation which conferred upon the College powers of a university with powers to confer degrees.—A.P.

PRINCE ARTHUR AT BENARES.

BENARES, Feb. 14.

A banquet was given last night by His Highness the Maharaja of Benares to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught in his newly built ball room in Mint House. Covers were laid for 96 guests including principal Civil Officers of the division and Civil and Military Officers of the station.

His Highness the Maharajah received this morning the royal guests at Fort Ramnagar whence the party returned by a boat after breakfast.

Their Royal Highnesses left Benares by special train at 2 p.m. —A.P.

EIGHT-HOUR AND ADULT SUFFRAGE.

(Continued from page 9.)

for the International Labour Conference and that if the interview was not possible in Bombay I was authorised to arange the interview in Delhi. Accordingly I wrote to the Private Secretary, His Excellency the Viceroy in the matter but I was informed by him that His Excellency in view of his many engagements and short visit in Bombay would not be able to grant the interview asked for. I thereupon again wrote to the Private Secretary, to arrange the interview in Delhi, and informed him as well as Mr. Clow of Commerce Department that a Deputation consisting of Mr. D. R. Thengdi Chairman of the Executive Council and Mr. N. M. Joshi and D. Chamnallal would wait upon His Excellency and also requested Mr. Clow to extend the date for sending suggestions for appointment of a delegate and advisers and I am informed by Mr. Clow that it was not necessary to approach Government for a formal extention of date and he has assured me that the suggestion of the Trade Union Congress will not be ruled out of consideration merely because it was a day or two late.

I think the Congress should insist on the appoinment of an adviser for advising our delegate on technical subjects as pointed by Mr. Baptista in his several letters to the Press as well as to insist upon the appointment of a representative of labour on the Governing Body at Geneva as well as on the Secretariat at Geneva and for the appointment of correspondent for the said Secretariat for India and for widening the franchise. I am also of opinion that time has now arrived for the formation of a labour party in India and I am glad that steps in this direction has already been taken under the leadership of Lala Lajpatrai in Delhi.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The President then said:—

I take it that it is no honour done to me personally but to the labour from whom I come and whom I represent here. Since this Chair was occupied by much abler persons before, I count upon your help and co operation to carry out the responsible duties devolved upon me as the President. I have also to thank, on your behalf, the Indian National Congress for taking up the cause of labour in special. Naturally a question might be asked why then this session of the A. I. T. U. Congress? When a premier national body like the I. N. Congress is fighting the cause of the whole of India. The answer is easy. The I. N. Congress has to fight with a foreign bureaucracy which virtually constitutes the Government of this country for the freedom of the people, while we workers have to fight for our economic emancipation with exploiters of all kinds. The work of the I. N. Congress is mainly political while ours is mainly economic.

There is another reason more cogent which necessitates the creation of a special organisation like this. We workers from time immemorial have been following the lead of our classes in everything that appertains to life, namely, production, distribution and exchange of wealth, education, religion and general culture: and what do we find now. History tells us we were used as tools for their benefit, we were made slaves and serfs that we may administer to their comfort: without having any claim upon them either for our maintenance, which to them, was an economic necessity or for our culture, for which they did not feel any necessity at all. It is this way that the working class forming nine-tenth of the population of the civilised world are bereft not only of the bare necessities of human life, such as work, housing, clothing and education but of the culture which differentiates our race from the lower order of creation.

In the year 1925, it does not take much effort to find out our condition, as a class, is worse than the cattle. It is an economic necessity that compels the owner of the cattle to keep them in eminent condition for the work they intend taking from them, but no such anxiety need be felt for workers by their employers. Though there is plenty of food, the workers go starving. Though there is plenty of clothing, the workers have to live with nothing on their backs. As for education and culture it does not pay them to provide this to their workers.

We produce food but we cannot have enough of it. We make cloth but we cannot buy it. We build houses and palaces, but we are not allowed to occupy them and it is our efforts that produces surplus wealth which provides for education and culture, but these latter are kept absolutely foreign to us. In one of the richest cities in India namely Bombay wherein we live in such overcrowded slums that it makes it an easy first in the world for slums, as Prof. Mukerjee calls it.

Once slaves and beggars we are always so, from generation to generation and I see no hope of our lot improving if we follow the same lead and remain slaves of the same system in future. We must stand on our own legs and help ourselves. God helps those who help themselves. What is it that has to be done? Let us first see what we can do ourselves. The first and the most important thing that we can do is to organise our ranks till not a single worker is outside the pale of organization.

Fellow-workers and delegates, let me assure you that single handed, we are no match for our employers in individual fight. They have left us no stamina and endurance required for such a fight. Collective effort and organisation is the main thing to lift us up. We must form our own unions and contribute the sinews of war to it without hitch or hindrance as generously as we can. We have to do this without expecting immediate gain from our actions. I ask you to remember that all the advantages of life that we possess to-day, when compared with savage and uncivilised people, are not all of our initiative and effort. Somebody must have planted mango trees some years ago before we eat the fruit now. Every generation has got its responsibilities and obligations as well as rights and unless we do our duty now, our children and our children's children will be worse off than even we are at present. Let nothing come in our way of organising ourselves to get rid of poverty and destitution we have been heir to. Let hunger and common slavery drive us in each other's arms without looking whether we are Hindus or Mahomedans, Sikhs or Jains, Parsis or Christians, Indians or foreigners.

Next thing that I advise you is to educate your children at all costs. Do not look that they will supplement your wage when they are 8 years of age. You have brought them into existence by the will of God and it is your duty to make men and women that they may understand what their rights are and what their responsibilities are, that they may understand that they are entitled to the former only when they discharge the latter. Press that the education shall be free, it shall be liberal and it shall be vocational. Let me suggest to those whose duty it is to organise education, that it is the best investment the nation can make. In one generation it will pay as no other investment shall ever pay. Education is apparently an expensive item, a white elephant so to speak, but ultimately it becomes a most paying proposition, what by way of increased efficiency in the production of wealth and increased capacity for discharging the duties of full citizenship and what by way of decrease in criminality.

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

The next item that I should urge on your attention is to press for your right to work. The whole world lives, because somebody produces all with which to live. The instant that somebody ceases to work the world will have to die of starvation. It is the most honest and natural method of earning your livelihood. It is in fact the birth right of every living human being. The state, which looks to law and order, should acknowledge this right of every man to work. We do not want to beg for what is our birth rigut. In absence of any such acceptance of our right it people resort to other methods of finding out maintenance, it should not be much out of the way. It will be therefore in the interest of the state to organize and find work for all the people. If we are provided with work by state, it should not be long hours of work. Leisure is as necessary for the healthy and the moral life of the man as his work. It will be no good to organize work and leave everything else to chance to bear good results. Healthy recreation and adult education should also be organized. The next demand that we workers should wish to place before the world is the provision of sanitary dwellings or houses. This should be done at public expense as on good housing depends the health and efficiency of the wealth producing classes. The provision of houses by private enterprise has been given quite sufficiently long trial and has been found wanting. The existence of slums in the most civilised and wealthy countries gives us proof for our Statement.

The next point that I should urge on your attention is the provision of old age pension for all workers. This has been already provided by some of the civilised and wealthy countries. The difficulty of doing the same in a country like India arises from want of organization and registration of workers. There are various other things that require your attention. One might as well ask, how are these going to be done? Who is going to do hem? Will the productive capacity of the nation stand all these necessities which, in some quarters, are called luxuries. We are told labour in India is most illiterate. It is therefore incapable of being orgnized. Granting this is true for argument's sake, it does not require much of education and learning to say that you are hungry when you are really hungry. It does not require much wisdom to demand clothing and housing when you are actually without them. The only thing that is required of you is crying in a sufficiently high tone to draw the attention of persons concerned. This means co-operation and the necessity of your realising the community of interest among all workers. You must take iyterest in the governance of your country, so that you may have the voice in the final decision of the Government. You are advised by some of your friends to have special labour representation in the legislature of the country, wherein you are advised to donute actual workers to look to your interests. This is not an easy thing and is not expected to be accomplished in the near future. It requires trained diplomacy which in plain English means lying. It requires a higher standard of education than what the workers actually possess at present. Honest workers are strangers to both. Till such time as you can see your way to actually enter the legislature, I should like you to demand of the people's representatives who are already there, of what you want and although they are not returned by your actual vote, they dare not disregard your claims, if they know that they are not made by a few agitators but the whole rank and file through their organization. To get things done through the Government and by law is a sure, though slow, remedy for all your ills. There may be and there are some urgent things that demand immediate solution and satisfaction. The redtapism of the Government cannot appreciate the urgency of the situation. It does not pay private enterprise to jump in the breach and remedy the evils unless forced to do so by strike or other compulsion. This latter method of direct action which appeals to many impatient minds is not always sure of success as your experience of the last year must have taught you by this time. There was a time when strikes, by combination of workers, brought their employer to their knees and compelled him to accede to their demands. That time is over. Your employers have learnt a lesson from your combinations and being more intelligent, have made more progress in the art of combined resistance in a few years than you could do, in many. I do not thereby mean to deprecate the potency of strike. If you have large masses of workers behind you to sympathise and help you, the very proposal of a strike will send a terror through the hearts of your employers, but you do require a 'nation wide' and complete organization of workers of 'all kinds' before you launch a successful strike. You may be told that your demands are impracticable. It is no business of ours to teach our employers and our Government how to do their duty. It is enough for us to make a demand, a combined demand, a strong and genuine demand and if it is worth anything they will see their way to satisfy it. They never consult us in the management of their work and they must not look to us for tips and and suggestions when they are called upon to do something needful, by nine-tenths of the country's population.

The fact that 9/10th wealth of the country is owned by 1/10th of the population ought to enable them to solve the problem. The question is not one of sufficient production. We have enough of it for the present. It is a question of more equitable distribution of the necessaries of life, whose quantity and quality must be controlled by the state.

You may again be told that if these demands of the workers be satisfied by increasing their wage, to enable them to buy and pay for them, the cost of production will be increased by these higher labour charges and the capitalists and manufacturers of the country will not be able to compete with foreigners and run the industries. "I should like to reply to this difficulty by telling my friends that Industry and Manufacture of a country ought to be run primarily for the use of the people and not for the profits of capitalists. Every Government ought to know how to fight with foreign competition, by tariff wall, to keep the industry of the country going.

GOVERNMENT'S EXPLOITATION.

We have been discussing upto this time what we actually want and request the Government and the Legislature to satisfy our demands. The question is, will they do it? The Government on the one hand wants to exploit all the resources of the country including its man power. They think labour in India is cheap and plentiful and they need not be afraid of exploiting them more so when they do not hold themselves responsible either to the people or to their legislatures. The people's representatives on the other hand fighting as they do the battle of Swaraj or political freedom have most of them little or no idea about economic freedom of the people at large. My statement is borne out by the poor support given by members in the assembly to the labour legislation, introduced during the course of the present session. They think that production of wealth cannot be done except through private agencies instituted for profit. Under the present system of exchange of commodities they do not see how easily an equitable distribution of wealth can be arranged. The difficulty is that they always think in terms of self and the profit of running any industry and very few of them think, although they are the representatives of the people at large, in terms of nation and the use of wealth. Had they done so, they would have advocated national production and distribution of wealth, which even to-day is carried on by private agencies not at all satisfactorily. It is time, therefore, that when private agencies have failed to bring comfort to the majority of the people, the nation through its legislature and government ought to step in in the interests of the efficiency of all concerned but so long as labour does not control their election by universal adult suffrage and so long as property qualifications remain the basis of franchise, we poor workers without property will have no place in moulding the government of the country. We must therefore demand that every adult man and woman shall have vote in the making up of legislature and till such privileges are granted we must to a man make up our mind not to help them or co-operate with them in anything that brings them profit or sustain their prestige. In strike we suffer more than our employers but in times of necessity, such as war, if we refuse to lend our services the very means of making profit or keeping prestige will be lost. Fellow workers and delegates, by making us the fodder for the machine, they ensure their profits and by making us the fodder of the cannon they ensure themselves of the victory. They have not to pay for the lives that are lost. Old age pensions and post war pensions are too inadequate to maintain a family, while their war loans and interest thereon, is returned intact and in full. In refusing to serve men in this unrighteous act you will be doing the will of God. It should be the duty of every one of you to educate all who are not present here to follow only that profession which maintains peace and does not contribute to war in any shape or form. Workers of India, we have no grudge against the workers of any other country. We do not want to exploit them in any way. Being exploited in common we sympathise with them and in return expect their sympathy and help in time of our need. Let us therefore make a common cause with them so that the exploiter who exploits them abroad and who exploits us here in India is taught a correct lesson. If a war breaks out with any foreign country, remember that you will be the first sent out to kill and be killed by the workers of the belligerent country with whom we bear no grudge and from whose defeat we expect no gains. Remember, therefore that it is no business of ours to go to war with anybody and kill them. Let us follow our peaceful vocation of the production of wealth at home and enjoy the same as best as we can.

I believe labour-movement is and ought to be international. We are reaping benefits from some unexpected quarters. Had it not been for the labour-movement of the West, we would not have seen Labour Convention attached to the League of Nations. Workmen's Compensation Act 10½ hours a day in industry is due to their activity. We must agitate for 8 hours a day, at least in factories, Mills, Workshops, shipyards, collieries where all the year work is carried on. Other legislation mentions the legislation beneficial to us is on the anvil about which we shall hear more authoritatively from friends directly connected with the business. Do not suppose that labour legislation would have been undertaken by the authorities, if they would not have been forced to do so by Agencies over which they have no power. I should ask you to entertain broad sympathies beyond your own national boundaries.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

It is not enough to look to the improvement of urban labour alone. It is our duty to safeguard the interest of the agricultural labourers also. You must have seen that there is a great exodus from the country to the town. The size of the holding has become too small to become economically profitable. The tenure of land is defective so that labour cannot stick to land in the country. They are thus forced to supplement their incomes by doing something, such as migrating to towns, carting merchandise during dry weather, which are not exactly agricultural. They form the great unemployed at the gate of the factory to which your employer jubilantly looks, since he can draw upon them any time, when you act in a way unprofitable to him. It is therefore to our interest, to see that our agricultural brothers stick to the land and produce enough and cheap food for us the factory workers How is this to be done? By compelling Government to accept their right to work and throw open the land free and untrammelled by the claims of absenty landlord who feeds on the unearned income, without contributing a pound of work in return. Land must be set free to the worker and he must have enough to cultivate it himself that he may keep his family in decent human condition. You must demand of the people's representative in the legislature and the government of the country to see, that this class of do-nothing though a microscopic minority, be removed by vesting the ownership of land in the nation itself, so that distribution of land among actual workers and tillers will be an easy matter.

To all those, that are concerned in upholding the present order of our Society, let me inform them that we workers are most peaceful section of humanity. We believe in the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of man, which we desire to realize now, when we are living in this world, by working side by side with every man, without encroaching upon his right of earning an honourable livelihood of his means of obtaining the same. We shall endeavour to fulfil all our obligations to the race, by serving according to our capacity, that we may enjoy the fruits according to our requirements. There is plenty in this earth to satisfy all our legitimate wants. God has given us an object lesson in the body of man, to which we would like to draw the attention of our friends. We do not believe in violence or coersion of any kind. We hope our educated and eligntened friends will sympathise with us and help us in realizing this only and divine ideal. We are suffering from age-long oppression and injustice and we are slowly but surely getting conscious of the same. We hope, we shall have no cause to despair. Every thing has got its limits and so has our patience. If in despair, some of our comrades, not realizing the evolutionary nature of our progress, do resort to violence they ought to be pardoned since they are not responsible for the cause.

I assure you once the labour of the civilised world is organised into Inter-National Federation, ready to safeguard the interest of labour, wherever it may be, irrespective of caste, creed and colour, there will not be a power on earth to resist our march of progress to freedom, except at the risk of its own destruction. Fellow-workers, leave off your lethargy and indifference to push your own interest in the world. Remember if you unite, you will have nothing to lose."

Messages of sympathy were read from various persons and unions, including one from Mrs. Besant, Madras, promising every help.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Congress resumed its sitting on Sunday, when the following resolutions were passed:—

1. Resolved that in view of the bad effect Alcohol and drugs such as opium, Ganja and bhang etc., have upon the health longevity and efficiency of the worker as proved during the war in the U. S. A. before the prohibition, this Congress urges upon the Government that no liquors and other intoxicants and drugs such as Ganja, Opium, etc., should be allowed to be sold in industrial town or near workmen's quarters and also urges upon the different labour organisations of the country to impress upon the workers the benefits of Temperance.

2. Resolved that in view of the appalling illiteracy of the vast majority of this country and the fact that they have to deal with more and more complex and intricate machinery with the progress of science, the Government the employers and all labour organisations should open day and night technical and industrial schools, in industrial centres to educate the workers and their children with a view to make them better and more efficient workmen and more useful citizens.

3. Resolved that there should be no labour organisation on communal basis, and the different labour organisations are urged try their best to work for the removal of untouchability.

8 HOUR WORK.

4. Resolved that this Congress urges the Government of India and all Provincial Government to amend the Factory Act, Indian Mines Act Manual so as to provide that the standard working days should not exceed 8 hours.

5. Resolved that the Congress urges upon the employers that the unclaimed and forfeited wages and lapsed Provident Fund money should be used solely for the benefit of the employees.

6. This Congress records with regret the delay which has been allowed in carrying out the recommendations of the Indian Public Services Commission of 1912 for the provision of better educational opportunities in India for the mechanical training of Indians to enable them to fill the higher appointments in the technical departments of the Indian Railways, and reaffirms resolution VIII of the First All-India Railwaymen's Conference that the Technical Schools and Drawing Classes attached to Railway Workshops in India be improved and thrown open to Indians whenever they may be reserved for Europeans or Anglo-Indians and the same conditions rates of pay, educational qualifications and prospects be offered to candidates of all races creeds or colours without any distinction.

The Congress further requests that the proposals made in the Report by Mr. Cole for the training of railway officers and subordinates for employment on the Indian Railways be so modified as to ensure adequate representation of Indian on all the four bodies of the Controlling orgaisation for the recruitment and training of railway staff of all grades and classes, to ensure equal treatment to candidates of classes.

7. That this Congress approves of it constitutions for the All-India Trade Union Congress.

ADULT SUFFRAGE.

8. (a) That this Congress urges upon the Government of India the necessity of introducing adult suffrage for electing members for Central and Provincial Legislations so as to give adequate representation to the working classes in the country and also urges upon them the necessity of giving adequate special representation to the organisations of labour in India so long as the basis of franchise is not sufficiantly widened.

(b) That on the basis of the present strength of the legislatures the number of seats this reserved for the working classes shall not be less than 12 for the Legislative Assembly distributed either according to provinces or according to industries 12 each for the Bombay and Bengal Legislative Conncils, 6 each for the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab Madras and Burma Legislative Council and 3 each for the Central Provinces and Assam Legislative Councils.

9. That this Congress recommends that the workers in India should not treat any section of the population as untouchables in as much as untouchability impedes solidarity of the working classes in the country.

10. That this Congress urges upon the Government to establish forthwith unemployment Insurance: Health Insurance, and Old Age Pensions for all workers engaged in organised industries and Commerce.

11. That this Congress recommends that the Civil Service Regulations be made applicable to all industrial, Commercial and Railway workers with regard to the grants of leave, pensions, provident funds, gratuity etc.

12. That this Congress is strongly of opinion that the method of effecting retrenchment adopted in some of the Railways and other industrial concerns in India to reduce the working expenses is unfair and causes great hardship and therefore urges that on retrenchment is at all necessary, the work of such retrenchment should be entrusted to a representative Committee consisting of the representatives of the employers and the employees with an impartial chairman.

SEAMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

13. That this Congress urges upon the Government of India the abolition of the system of engagement of seamen through Brokers and Serange a system which has been greatly abused and immediatery to enforce the recommendations of the Seamen's recruitment committee in all the parts of India by amending Sections 18 and 19 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act of 1859.

14. That this Congress urges upon the Government of India the necessity of Advisory Committees to be set up along with the establishment of the Seamen's Recruiting Bureau as proposed on the lines recommended by the International Labour Conference at Geneva.

15. That this Congress urges on the authorities concerned to solve the problem of unemployment of the seamen and requests the Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Geneva Conference regarding insurance of Seamen's unemployment.

16. That this Congress while disapproving the steps taken by the Government of India during the passage of the Workmen's compensation bill regarding the exclusion of seamen engaged in ships registered in the United Kingdom urges the Government of India to fulfil their promises by taking up the question of including seamen in the Workmen's Compensation Act with the Board of Trade at an early date.

17. That this Congress urges upon the Government of India the immediate necessity of necessary legislation, prohibiting the employment of women in Factories, Mines and other industries, at least six weeks before and six weeks after child-birth and providing adequate maternity allowances during the period of absence thus causes, in the case women who have been employed in any of these industries for at least six months.

18. That this Congress requests the employers of labour in India to provide for children of women operatives creaches and day-nurseries.

19. That this Congress urges upon the Government of India to further amend the Indian Mines Act of 1923, so as to prohibit the employment of women for underground work in the mines.

20. That this Congress is strongly of opinion that more women should be employed in the Factory Inspection staff in the different provinces of India.

TRADE UNION BILL.

21. That this Congress authorises the General Secretary to forward the following views to Government of India on to Trade Union Bill:—

(1) There should be no restriction on the power of the Trade Unions for incurring necessary expenditure.

(2) If the objects on which expenditure should be incurred are to be specified, provision should be made enabling the Trade Unions to incur expenditure for assisting other trade unions and organisations for the promotion of the Trade Union movement for contributing towards all movements for the educational, social, economic and political progress of the working class.

(3) That the immunity proposed in section 18 of the Bill should be extended to all and not to the members of registered Trade Unions only, as is provided for in Section 3 of the Conspiracy and Property Protection Act of 1875 (English).

(4) That immunity should also be provided for from the Civil liability under the law of conspiracy, as is provided for in Section 1 of the Trade Disputes Act of 1906 (English).

(5) That the immunity proposed to be given in section 17 (1) of the Bill should not be restricted to the registered Trade Unions but should be extended to all as provided for in section 3 of Trade Disputes Act of 1906 (English).

(6) That the immunity proposed in section 17 (2) of the Bill should not be restricted to registered Trade Unions but to all Trade Unions and should be without any qualification as provided for in section 4 of Trade Disputes Act of 1906. (English).

(7) That in case of refusal or cancellation of registration by the Registrar of Trade Unions an appeal should be permitted against his action not to the Local Government as laid down in the Bill but to the highest judicial authority in the place as is provided for in the English Trade Union Act.

22. That this Congress urges upon the Government of India the necessity of introducing a minimum living wages in all industries commerce and public service even where the system of piece work prevails.

RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

23. That this Congress reaffirms the following resolutions (1) of the All-India Railwaymen's Second Conference of 1922:—"This Conference urges the Government of India to amend the Indian Railways Act by inserting provisions for the constitution of Central Wages Board and a National Wages Board for settling disputes concerning wages and conditions of the service and for making it obligatory on Railway Act 1921 (11 and 12 Sec. V) part IV with modifications, suitable to Indian conditions."

24. This Congress tenders its heartfelt thanks to Mr. M. K. Acharya and other members of the Legislative Assembly who voted for the resolution for an enquiry into the long standing grievances of Railway subordinates and trusts the central Advisory Council for Railways will have Rai Saheb Chandrikaprasad counted on the Committee that will enquire into these grievances.

25. This Congress resolves to urge upon the Railway Board and the Agents of the Railways in India and other employers of labour to allow the Unions of employees to deal with individual grievances of the employees as well as collective grievances of workmen.

26. This Congress demands that Government and Railway authorities should grant to all sections of employees the same privileges as are enjoyed by the monthly rated employees in reference to holidays, and leave with pay, pension, provident fund and other privileges.

27. This Congress endorses the demands made by the Cordite Factory at Arvancadu regarding provision against sickness, old age, privilege, and equal leave for daily and monthly rates men graduated system and pay for skill-worker men free medical aid and payment of War bonus.

28. This Congress is of opinion that all the privilege as regards leave, bonus etc. which are given to superior officers in cotton mills should be extended to the lower working class.

29. This Congress strongly protests against the practice of the Government of India to refuse to give satisfactory replies to questions put in the Indian legislature regarding the grievances of employees of all Railways in India.

30. This Congress strongly protests against the attitude of the Government of India in refusing to accept the resolution moved by Mr. M. K. Acharya and passed by the Legislative Assembly regarding the grievances of the subordinate railway employees.

31. This Congress protests against the system of fines prevailing in textile and other industries and requested Government to pass legislation on the lines of the English Truck Act making such practice as illegal.

32. Resolved that the meeting of the executive committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress be held when necessary at all important centres of labour in India instead of holding all meetings at one and the same place.

33. This Congress recommends to the Government of India that Mr. N. M. Joshi be sent as delegate to the Geneva Conference and the following gentlemen be sent as advisers:—

Mr. J. R. Thengdi, Mr. M. N. Daud, and Mr. D. Chamanlal.

NEW EXECUTIVE.

The new Executive Council of the T. U. Congress consists of:—Chairman, Mr. C. F. Andrews; Vice-presidents, Mr. V. V. Giri and Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad; Secretaries, Messrs. F. J. Ginwalla; N. M. Joshi; Asst. Secretary, Mr. R. R. Bakhle; Treasurer, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas; Members:—Messrs. C. R. Das; V. J. Patel; Devikiprasad Sinha; D. Chamanlal; V. Chakrechari; Lala Lajpatrai; Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu; Mr. R. K. Das; Dr. S. K. Dutt; Messrs. V. S. Joshi and Jagat Narain Madhur.

The following provincial representatives were appointed:—Messrs. S. H. Jhabvalla (Bombay); Pancha Sharma (Madras), M. L. Sircar (Calcutta), S. D. Hassan (Punjab), V. V. Giri (Bihar and Orissa), Dr. Mukerji (U. P.) and Mr. P. S. Rukar (C. P.).

Messrs. Garda and Davar were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

CURSE OF BETTING.

MADRAS M. L. C.'S MOVE.

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

Dr. U. Rama Rao, member of the United Nationalist Party in the Madras Legislative Council, has given notice of a resolution to be moved at the next meeting of the Council. The resolution recommends to His Excellency the Governor that a committee be appointed to consider the means of averting and preventing by an administrative or legislative measure people from betting in view of "the grave moral turpitude and financial ruin involved in people attending the races at Guindy and the passive support given to the race course organisation by Government."—A. P.

"ENTIRELY FALSE."

MYTH OF MURDERS OF WITNESSES AND APPROVERS.

PT. MOTILAL'S CHALLENGE TO GOVT.

POLICE METHODS EXPOSED.

The following is the full text of the speech made by Pandit Motilal Nehru in support of the resolution moved by Mr. C. Duraiswami Aiyangar. recommending to the Governor-General in Council that "steps be taken forthwith to supersede, by an Act of the Indiar Legisiature, the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance I, of 1924, made and promulgated by His Excellency the Governor-General for and in the Province of Bengal":—

"Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my Honourable friend Mr. Duraiswami Iyengar. In doing so I do not propose to trouble the House with well established rules, applicable to the primary duties of the State to protect the elementary rights of the people, even under the most difficult conditions. Enough has been said on that subject in this Chamber, in the press and from hundreds of platforms. To my mind arguments based upon those principles beg the whole question. I say so because I recognize the utter futility of our basing any arguments upon rights which, in spite of Royal proclamations and official assurances, we know we do not possess, and cannot enjoy under an alien Government, the sole sanction for which lies not in the will of the people but in naked, brute force. Sir, I will therefore confine myself to an examination of the grounds and the materials placed before this House by my Honourable friend the Home Member, and it will be my purpose to expose the hollowness of those grounds as affording no justification whatever for the promulgation of this Ordinance, or the action taken thereunder. I shall follow the example of my Hon. friend and go direct to the facts, or to be more accurate the mixture of fact and fiction which he has placed before the House. Now, Sir, the Government case is this: There is a widespread movement, a deep-seated movement of a revolutionary character, which is supported by secret societies spread all over Bengal. Its object is to overthrow the British Government by murders, by other offences and by terrorism generally. So far as the existence of a revolutionary movement is concerned, I think it may be freely granted that it does exist. It may also be freely granted that there is some organisation which directs its operations. The question, however, Sir, is whether that movement is so deep-seated, and those organisations so widespread as to call for the exercise of extraordinary powers, and the suspension of the ordinary criminal law of the land. I submit, Sir, that on the materials placed by the Hon. the Home Member before this Chamber there is no such case made out and I shall at once proceed to an examination of these materials. Now, Sir, the case for the Government has been put very tersely in one sentence by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal. The same things have been stated in various other pronouncements of the Government in a more or less diffused form; but I think I shall be putting the whole case in a nutshell if I remind the House of how His Excellency Lord Lytton put it. This is what His Excellency said in the Bengal Resolution of the 25th of October, 1924, when the Ordinance was published in the Gazette:—

"Terrorism of witnesses and juries, the failure of juries through fear to return verdicts in accordance with the evidence, the murder of witnesses and persons who have confessed or turned King's evidence, the fear of witnesses to disclose facts within their knowledge, all combine to render justice unobtainable under the existing law. These have already operated in more than one recent case."

"AN ENTIRELY FALSE CASE."

Now Sir, what we have got to do is to test the accuracy of that statement and see how far it is borne out by the actual facts. I shall crave the indulgence of the House to allow me to take it through the whole string of cases as briefly as I can in chronological order and establish to demonstration, with the confidence of one who has minutely and carefully studied each one of these cases, that the position taken by the Government is not at all tenable. The very first case which happened in May 1923, is the case of dacoity with double murder, committed at a place called Kona near Howrah. Now that case marks the opening of the campaign of terrorism, not by the revolutionaries but by the Government, because it was an entirely false case, fabricated by the police and supported by perjured evidence. I shall tell the House what the real facts of the case were. I am reading from the Calcutta Weekly Notes Vol. 29 No. 4:—

"The Kona dacoity case. It transpired in evidence that two zamindars who were murderously assaulted in the course of the alleged dacoity died in hospital. One of them in making a dying declaration mentioned the names of some of the assailants and stated that a family quarrel was the cause of the assault. Some ladies of the family also identified the assailants. The approver who alleged that the dacoity was committed in pursuance of a conspiracy stated that he had driven the taxi-cab in which the dacoits had gone to Kona and returned. To test the truthfulness of the approver the jury suggested that the approver should be asked to drive a motor car outside the court premises. A trial was held and it was found that he did not know at all how to drive a motor car."

Then comes the comment of the Editor with which I need not trouble the House. Now what is the lesson of that case? Here is a man assaulted murderously making a dying declaration in which he said the assault was due to a family quarrel and that it was a case of private revenge for a private wrong. The ladies of his house who gave a description of the assailants supported his story. All that is turned by the police for its own purposes and in order to make out a revolutionary movement in Bengal into a case of anarchical crime. My Honourable friend Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal referred to this incident rather playfully and the House was inclined also to take it in the same spirit because it seemed to be a huge joke for a man to say he could drive a motor car and when put to the test to be found unable to do so. But it is really a very, very serious matter. It is not merely the inability of a man who pretends to be able to do something which he cannot do. It shows clearly what was the genesis of this terrorist movement in Bengal after the year 1919. It shows that your police is so unscrupulous, is so far gone down into the depths of depravity that they would not scruple to let go the real assassins who had nothing whatever to do with any political movement and substitute others in their place. In order to bring the political movement into discredit they would go to the length of manufacturing a case from beginning to end implicating innocent persons whom they did not like and taking no proceedings against the real culprits who may have been some disappointed reltaions or friends of the zamindar. This, Sir, is as I have already said the beginning of terrorism in Bengal.

ALIPORE CASE.

The next case that was referred to by my Honourable friend is described as the Ultadingi Post Office case. It was stated that a post office in Ultadingi had been looted. I have not been able to trace this case as an independent case in any of the reports, but I find that it was included in the Alipore Conspiracy case. The dacoits, or the robbers, whoever they were, were never traced. All we know is that a certain post office situated in a certain locality was plundered. Now this formed one of the links in the chain of the Alipore case and it was put forward in that case as showing the existence of a conspiracy in Bengal. Now look into the Alipore case. What happened? The whole force of the prosecution was directed on the double murder in Kona and this Ultadingi case. The approver, having broken down entirely, the jury and the Judge both agreed after a protracted trial lasting several months that the accused were not guilty and all the accused persons were accordingly discharged. Now I ask in the name of commonsense could any jury in the world have convicted a person of conspiracy when the most important evidence before them was clearly fabricated and clearly perjured as to the chief events which constituted the conspiracy? The jury came to that conclusion and the Judge agreed with them and all the accused were acquitted; but no sooner did they step out of the court room into the verandah, what happened? Four of them were taken in custody again. And why? It was first alleged that it was under Regulation III of 1818; but these four knew something about it. They asked if the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General was there, if the order of His Excellency the Governor was there. These orders were not there and the Police had to proceed under Section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Code which they said they were doing and arrested these men. In course of time the order of the Governor-General and the order of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal under Regulation III of 1818 were available and the men were consigned to oblivion.

Mr. B. C. Pal: What is Section 54 of the Cr. Procedure Code, please?

Pandit M. Nehru: It is the ordinary section giving power to the police to arrest any person without a warrant for a cognisable and non-bailable offence. Then, Sir, we come to the next case. It is called the Sankaritolla Murder case. I doubt very much if it can be connected with the revolutionary movement but let us assume that it was connected with that movement. There cannot be the least doubt that loot was the principal object. That case may be taken with the next case, namely, the Day Murder which undoubtedly was a case of revolutionary crime. That both these murders were most deplorable there can be no doubt, but is there any justification by reason of those murders for the promulgation of an ordinance? Do those murders and the facts attending the trial of the accused reveal the state of things which has been described by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal in the extract which I just read out? Let us see what happened in those cases? Both in the case of the Sankaritola Postmaster who was murdered and in the other it was not the Police—they were of course non est—they always arrive after the event—it was the citizens of Bengal who captured the assailants and brought them to justice. In both these cases witnesses came forward freely and gave evidence fearlessly upon which the jury convicted fearlessly. Indeed in the case of the murderer of Mr. Day there was a plea on behalf of the accused that he was insane. There was evidence supported by medical certificates that the man was a maniac; but the jury refused to consider that plea and convicted him of murder. Both these men were sentenced to pay the extreme penalty of the law. These are the cases that are dangled before our eyes in season and out of season, cases of brutal murder no doubt, but where is there any justification, any pretence for saying that justice has miscarried in any one of them?

A SERIES OF OUTRAGES.

Then, Sir, we come to a series of cases which happened in December 1923. This series begins with the robbery of some property belonging to the Assam Bengal Railway worth, it is stated, Rs. 17,000. As usual, the robbers have not been traced. The property has not been recovered; but while the police were engaged in their investigation there was a slight scuffle between them and two young men who were subsequently discovered to have pistols in their possession. These were arrested, and how? By the villagers or by the help of the villagers and not by the Police. That was one case. Next, it is said by my friend, the Home Member that a sub-inspector was shot down like a dog. That a sub-inspector was shot down was proved and proved by the evidence of Indian witnesses with the result that the accused were convicted and sentenced. Here again, I ask assuming that these cases were prompted by some revolutionary organisation, where is the justification for saying that the ordinary law has failed? The real test, Sir, for the promulgation of this Ordinance and for the action taken thereunder is: has or has not the ordinary law failed? Is there a likelihood or not of the ordinary law failing in future?

Then we come to the next series. There was a bomb factory discovered sometime in March 1924. How was it discovered? Not by the action of the Police. Not that they had done anything very remarkable in unearthing some thing which it was impossible otherwise to discover. No, they came upon a bomb factory by the sheerest accident while they were probably engaged in manufacturing evidence for some other case against some innocent person. It is admitted in the Government statements that it was by the sheerest chance that this bomb factory was discovered by the Police. Well, it was discovered, men were arressed, men were tried, men were convicted and sentenced. What more do you want? (Mr. K. Ahmed: What about the factory?) It was taken possession of by the Government, I suppose for future use. Lastly three youths suspected of watching the house occupied by Police officers were arrested. We do not know what they were doing there; but whatever may have been their object, these three youths were arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced. There was no witness in the case who showed any fear in giving evidence against any one of these accused; there was no juror who shook with fear when he was asked to give his verdict; they all gave it fearlessly and in the honest discharge of their duty.

Then, Sir, my friend gave the case of a "well-known member of the party arrested in Calcutta with a loaded revolver." This again was a case in which there was a conviction and sentence. I wish to ask my honourable friend why he has mentioned these cases. Was it simply because these murders and these assaults had taken place? The mere occurrence of a case or two of murder and the fact of arms being found in possession of a person when those concerned are adequately dealt with by the existing law, are not enough for the promulgating of an ordinance."

OFF-SHOOT OF MIRZAPORE ST. BOMB CASE.

The last case we have is an off-shoot of the Mirzapore Street Bomb case. What happened? A bomb was thrown into a khaddar shop; the bomb exploded; it killed one and severely injured another; the police wer not there; it was the man in the shop who jumped out, gave chase to the thrower of the bomb and eventually captured him with the assistance of other people in the street. Then the Police appeared and then there was a case. The result of that case was that one of the men was convicted; the other man was acquitted and I beg the House to note particularly the fact. . . .

The Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman: I am really sorry to have to interrupt the Honourable Member; the man was not convicted in the Mirzapore Bomb case.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: I beg your pardon; the man is still under trial, I think, (An honourable Member: the Government withdrew the prosecution.) I am sorry I was thinking of the first trial. There was a reference to the High Court and then there was a retrial ordered and when the case came up for retrial the Government withdrew from the case; they did not proceed with it. (Mr. K. Ahmed here made a remark which was inaudible.) My friend you will have your turn; do not be so impatient; if you know anything you can offer to give evidence. Now, a great deal is made of the murder of the acquitted man. My friend, the Home Member is reported in the press to have stated that this man was an approver. But my notes show that what he stated was that the man had made a statement to the Police.

The Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman: That is what I stated.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: The man who was actually tried, against whom evidence was adduced and in favour of whom there was a unanimous verdict of the jury of acquittal, could not have been an approver in the case. If he was a man who was acquitted by the jury by its unanimous verdict, I wish to know when he made the statement to the Police implicating himself. Are we to believe that a man against whom the Government proceeds with all its strength, gives all the evidence that it can, a man who secures his acquittal by an unanimous verdict of the jury against such odds goes the very next moment to the nearest Police station and says "Here I am; I am sorry the jury has acquitted me. I am really guilty; please take down my statement." Are we children? How can any man believe that a person who has been acquitted in that way will go to the Police and make a statement? I should like to have that statement; I should like to know before whom that statement was made and what is more important I should like to know through what processes this man had to pass before he came to make that statement if he ever made it. But we know that he had not time enough to do so because he was acquitted on the 29th of September and on the 3rd of October his body was found in a mutilated condition somewhere between Dum Dum and some other place. Well, Sir, these are all the cases. In all these cases, we find there are two or three which certainly and unmistakeably point to anarchical crime. But I have admitted at the very outset that there is some such movement in Bengal. On the facts before us there is little doubt about it. I shall presently show why and how that movement came into existence. But I stop for a moment to ask again what is there to justify any one of the statements made in the extract which I read out from the Resolution of the Government of Bengal? Where is there a case where an approver has been murdered? Where is there a case in which a witness has been threatened and which has been brought to the notice of the Court? Where is there a case in which the Jury has failed to return a verdict of guilty in circumstances under which any other jury in the world could have returned that verdict? What has been really established is this that wherever there has been a case in which it was possible for private citizens of Bengal to help in the detection and prevention of crime, they came forward with remarkable readiness and assisted the authorities even at the risk of losing their very lives. That is what has been established by these cases. Are you going to reward those men who have served the State, who have served the public in the manner I have shown, by putting them in the hands of the Police in the way in which you have by this Ordinance? The most serious thing shown by these cases is the way, the reckless way, in which the Police manufacture evidence. Sir, I venture to say that if you look into the history of crime in other countries you will find many more cases of this character than have occurred in Bengal. But what is the difference? In those countries crime is put down by the aid of the ordinary law, by an honest Police, by a Police which knew how to do their duty. Here if any prosecutions have failed, they have failed simply because the Police are wholly incompetent and have miserably failed in the discharge of their duties. The only thing in all the cases I have referred to that stands to the credit of the Police is the accidental discovery of the bomb factory for which they were not responsible.

A LOAN FROM ROWLATT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The real fact is, that all these phrases, murders of approvers, murders of witnesses, intimidation of jurors, have been borrowed from the Rowlatt Committee's Report. It is not for me to go into that Report now, but whatever justification there was, even then, it is to be found in the murder of one solitary approver of the name of Goswami who was killed as far back as the year 1908 in the jail by his co-accused. Well, as I have said it is not for me to go into the facts of that case. I say that it is unfair, it is unjust, to go into facts of any case which happened before the year 1919, when the Royal proclamation extending general amnesty to those involved in previous cases was made. By calling those facts to your assistance, facts which happened before the year 1919, you are stultifying yourselves, you are stultifying the Royal amnesty. If you do not take any of those cases into consideration, I challenge my honourable friend the Home Member to show even a single instance of the use of threats ill-treatment of approvers and witnesses and intimidation of jurors that has been stated in all the Government pronouncement. What you have got to show is not the occurrence of crime—there is crime in every country—but that the ordinary law of the land is inadequate to deal with that crime. It is this that you have to show, and if you fail to show this, you do not make out a case for any ordinance or extraordinary powers.

Now, Sir, these imaginary murders of approvers, of witnesses and jurors are not to be found merely on the brain of the Government here. The fever has been communicated to the Government in England and what do we find? This is what the Under Secretary of State, the noble Earl Winterton, stated from his place in the House of Commons in the recent debate on the motion of Mr. Scurr. I read from a Reuter's telegram dated the 19th December last:

"Earl Winterton gave examples of cases of treatment of witnesses which he said were certainly not going to recur if the Government of India and the Imperial Government could prevent. He cited *inter alia* the Alipore Conspiracy and the Calcutta bomb cases in which there was murder of witnesses."

Murder of witnesses in the Alipore case and in the Calcutta bomb case!

(Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal: The Alipore case of 1908).

Pandit M. Nehru: Yes, there was the Alipore case of 1908, the Gossain case I have already mentioned, but the Under Secretary of State had in mind the words of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal that these murders had recently happened. The exact words are "these have already operated in more than one recent case." Where is even one recent case? I shall not ask you for more than one: give me one recent case in which these things have operated, in the words of His Excellency.

As I am on this cablegram, I will read the earlier part of it also:

"Earl Winterton dealing with the Ordinance ponted out that where there was reasonable certainty that witnesses would come forward with a sense of security, convictions would follow and prosecutions would be held under the ordinary law, but where there was a strong presumption that witnesses would be intimidated and murdered, there should be no recourse to trial in ordinary courts."

Now, Sir, here is a test which I am prepared to accept. How am I to make out that there is a 'reasonable certainty that witnesses would come forward with a sense of security and give evidence, except by showing that witnesses have actually come forward and to give evidence without requiring any security for their safety? I have shown that in every one of these cases witnesses have given their evidence fearlessly and that convictions have been secured where they could possibly have been expected. I therefore submit, Sir, that there is no justification for the Ordinance in the cases which have been referred to.

Let me now take some other circumstances mentioned by my honourable friend the Home Member. He said that between July and October, there were no less than five attempts to murder officials. How do we know that? He proudly said that those attempts were frustrated by the vigilance of the Police, and then piously added "and by the hand of God," and finally gave all the credit to the Police. I am simply amazed at this credulity on the part of the Government. Here is a Police informer giving information of very terrible things that were going to happen if he had not prevented them. They praise him for his vigilance and they thank God for protecting them by His own hand.

(To be continued.)

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

USEFUL WORK.

The report of the League, for the last year states that during the year under report lectures by competent European and Indian scholars were arranged on various important and useful subjects for students and for the public at large. Conspicuous among those lecturers may be mentioned Mr. Ensign Booth, grandson of General William Booth, who delivered his first lecture in India under the auspices of the League on "Social Service," when Prof. H. R. Hamley, took the chair. Prof. P. L. Buck, Dean in Arts of Nebraska University, spoke on "the American Spirit in Literature" under the presidentship of the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. Mr. V. S. Toro B. A., delivered a lantern lecture on "Volcanoes and Earthquakes" when Mr. Tyrell occupied the chair. Dr. Sunder Sing of British Columbia spoke on "Indians in Canada," with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the chair.

Since 1909, a series of lectures are being arranged by he League outside Bombay for the education of the masses. One of the activities of the League, which was also continued this year was the Moral Training Classes for boys, girls and labourers. This, it has been found by experience, has had a good influence on the character of those for whom they are meant. The celebration of the Mother's Day also came off with great success during the year under report.

The League distributed leaflets and pamphlets among students and the general public on social, moral and educational subjects. This is an activity which the League is systematically carrying on from the year 1903. The leaflets and pamphlets, which are given free, are much in demand not only in Bombay but throughout India.

The League added one more important item to its activities, i.e. the formation of the Boy Scouts Troop, which considers itself highly honoured being presented with an autograph photo of Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

(Continued from Col. 6.

suggestion that a minimum educational test, as knowledge of the three R's, should be the qualification for franchise. If this suggestion is accepted, it would be open to the Moslems to increase their representation on the electoral roll by working for the spread of literacy amongst their co-religionists.

A further suggestion has also been made that instead of a request being made to the Government of India to embody in the statute the percentage of seats to be allotted to the Hindus and Moslems, the Congress and the Muslim League should arrive at an understanding from time to time as to the percentage of seats to be reserved for the respective communities, and during election periods issue a ticket on that basis and work for the election of their nominees. The argument in favour of this suggestion is that a statutory provision is liable to be inelastic and that the continued need for dependence upon the cooperation of each other for the working of the arrangement would be an incentive to the League and the Congress to work in close unison.

The main issues, however, are the conceding of representation to the Moslems of the Punjab and Bengal and of excess representation to Moslems in provinces in which they are in a great minority and the abolition of the communal electorate. As far as the Moslems are concerned, majority representation in the two provinces constitutes the test of Hindu sincerity, and in the same manner, Hindus are making the substitution of a general electorate in place of a communal electorate the test of Moslem professions of regard for national unity. If these mutual concessions can be granted,—and they are not incompatible with each other—Hindu-Muslim unity is yet a practicability.

CHRISTIANS AND NON-BRAHMINS.

It will not be out of place to make mention here of the attitude of the spokesmen of the Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians, Dr. Datta and Col. Gidney respectively. It is admitted that both these gentlemen, contrary to expectations, set a splendid example to other communities by declaring the readiness of their communities to throw in their lot with the others. Dr. Datta went a step further and expressed himself against special representation.

There is, however, one section which is diplomatically keeping its own counsel pending the result of the Hindu-Muslim negotiations. I refer to the non-Brahmins in South India and Maharashtra, whose interests are jealously guarded by Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar. The non-Brahmin attitude seems to be that when the Moslems have made a breach in the principle of non-communal representation, then it will be time for them to come forward with their demands for special concessions. The non-Brahmins constitute a majority of the Hindus, but they want to enjoy the privileges of a minority for political purposes. The non-Brahmin position would, however, be determined largely by the final solution of the Hindu-Moslem question.

Only a word more is necessary. As regards Dr. Besant's draft of the Commonwealth of India Bill, the Committee that considered the Bill has deleted the important portion in it relating to village autonomy. The result is that the valuable labours of Dr. Besant are fairly lost, and the work is again being done anew. It is believed that Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, no mean authority on Constitution, has been entrusted with the work.

ALL PARTY CONFERENCE.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNDERSTANDING.

The political correspondent of the "Free Press of India" communicates:

DELHI, Feb. 9.

Considerable interest attaches to the statement made by Pundit Motilal Nehru in regard to the deliberations of the sub-committee appointed by the All Parties Conference Committee. The main feature of the statement is its omission to throw any light on the progress made by the leaders to arrive at an understanding. Public sympathy and appreciation will go to Punditji in his enforced reticence on the subject. It is, however, difficult to agree with Punditji, or even with Mahatmaji who joins him in keeping silence, that it is either desirable or in the public interest to draw a veil over even the main incidents of the labours of the committee. It is true that any irresponsible comment would endanger the promotion of a better understanding, but irresponsible criticism is not discouraged but encouraged by undue reticence on matters affecting nearly every section of the community. It will not be, therefore, out of place for me to state briefly, eliminating all the froth and foam of the discussions, the different view-points that prevailed during the deliberations of the All Parties Conference Committee.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNDERSTANDING.

It will be remembered that the All Parties Conference Committee appointed a sub-committee to consider Dr. Besant's scheme of Swaraj. The Committee soon found that without an understanding between the Hindus and Moslems no progress could be made. And the Hindu-Moslem problem resolved itself mainly into an adjustment of rights of representation on public bodies and offices on a communal basis. If the Moslems had their own way, they would so revise the Lucknow Pact as to secure a majority for the Moslems on the basis of their population strength in the Punjab and Bengal and also maintain intact the communal electorate as well as the numerical superiority conceded to them in the other provinces in which they are in a minority. It would be a case of 'Heads I win, tails you lose.' The extremist Moslem communal view-point seems to be that since the vast body of Hindus are anxious for political advancement and Government are equally anxious to checkmate them and the Moslems hold the balance, they might as well auction their support to the highest bidder.

There is another side to the shield. The Hindus of the Punjab and Bengal, particularly of the Punjab, represent the extreme Hindu view-point. Their chief anxiety seems to be to avoid or evade a majority rule by the Moslems, and to them the solution of the Hindu-Moslem question resolves itself into the continuance of the dominance of the Hindus in the Punjab. They let go no opportunity to make out a strong case for the avoidance of a majority rule by quoting and misquoting incidents connected with the past history of Moslem rule and by dwelling on the possibilities of an Afghan invasion with the help of the frontier Moslems. This is a very favourite bogey with some very good Hindus who are quite sincere in their fears. The so-called riots and collisions between the Hindus and Moslems supply propagandists with ample material to build a case which excites the imagination of the mass mind and works them up into a great and unthinking fervour. If the extremist Hindus had their way they would revise the Lucknow Pact so as to substitute a joint electorate for the communal electorate and maintain intact the proportion of Moslem representation, unless any proposed change is in the direction of decreasing the Moslem proportion.

The Sub-Committee found itself confronted with the militant Hindu and Moslem demands. Neither side was willing to yield, and the general desire to avert a catastrophe by confirming the militant attitude led to the substitution of an informal conversation between a few chosen leaders for the formal deliberations of the Committee. The Moslem spokesman was Mr. Jinnah, assisted ably by the Hon. Mr. Raza Ali, Zafar Ali Khan and others. The Hindu spokesmen were Lala Lajpatrai, Pundit Malaviya, Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Dr. Munje and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram. This list is not exhaustive, but is sufficiently indicative of the composition of the groups. Mahatma Gandhi, Pundit Motilal Nehru and Hakim Ajmal Khan played no mean part in the deliberations at the informal meeting of the leaders, but they had the honour not to be identified with either party. A Hindu-Moslem entente is possible only by either converting the extremist Moslem to a reasonable attitude or by converting the Hindu to sacrifice material considerations for the sake of an honourable self-respecting pact with the Moslems.

A HOPEFUL FEATURE.

It is a hopeful feature that in spite of the extremely contrary views held by the Hindu and Moslem protagonists there is still a desire to arrive at an understanding. Several useful and even novel suggestions have been made and discussed threadbare in the quest for unity. For instance, it has been suggested that the proportionate representation for Moslems and Hindus should be not on the basis of population but on that of their representation on the electoral roll. It has been contended in support of this view that mere strength of population is not a sufficient plea for an equivalent representation in the absence of a universal franchise. If this view is adopted, the Moslem majority in the Punjab would at once be reduced to a minority, for there is not a corresponding proportion between the strength of population and representation on the electoral roll, at least, as far as the Moslems are concerned. In order to safeguard against a misapplication of the above principle to the detriment of Moslem interests, it proposed that the franchise should be based on some qualification which would be within the reach of all who desired to attain it. In this connection, Mahatmaji is reported to have suggested spinning as a qualification for franchise, but he could not command serious consideration to his proposal. He is also stated to have made an alternative

(Continued in Col. 5.)

AMERICAN LETTER

MAHATMA GANDHI'S INFLUENCE

INDIA'S "TIN SOLDIERS."

(By V. V. O.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

Sending photo-pictures by radio is getting a very common thing nowadays. A month ago a picture of the American President was wired here from London, and was published in the newspapers. It was very clear and precise and 3 1/2 x 5 inches by size.

The radio signals of the photograph sent from London were received by the Radio Corporation of America in New York. These signals were made to sketch the President with a fountain pen on a revolving cylinder of paper, and at the same time to control a light beam which travelled over the film and rephotographed the President. The sending and receiving took about 20 minutes in all.

By this method of photo-radiogram, it is asserted by experts, facsimiles of typewritten and hand-written words could be sent as quickly as ordinary messages are sent over the radio, and it is expected this could be achieved within a short time. Of course, the picture cannot be as nice as a half-tone picture, but it is much better and clearer than a line cut block.

INDIAN "TIN SOLDIERS."

The following appeared sometime ago in one of the American newspapers:—

"India has a great army of tin soldiers. Every state has a little army of its own, but the soldiers are not for fighting. They are for formal occasions only, parades, escorts and such ceremonies. They are all gorgeously uniformed and supplied with everything to make them look pretty, but if it came to a "show down" they would do anything rather than fight. These states are all overrun with bandits, but these soldiers could not possibly be used for putting down the outlaws. Only Nepal has a really trained army."

RS. 30,000 FOR WRITING A STORY.

Just imagine what it is to get Rs. 30,000 for writing a story for the cinema! But that is what the author of "Scaramouche" was paid by the Rex Ingnam Film Producing Company. But do you know how much money came in to the theatre where this picture was shown! As much as Rs. 200,000 in one week!!

WORLD'S BIGGEST STEAMER.

Do you know which is the biggest steamer in the World? The S. S. George Washington is 722 feet long, i.e. a little over a furlong. Its gross tonnage is 23,788 and its total passenger capacity is 1,888. Don't you think it is the greatest ship in the world? Perhaps; but read what follows.

The S. S. Leviathan is nearly one and half furlong long with a gross tonnage of 59,956,65 and a passenger capacity of 3,402. I am sure you would like to learn something more of this big floating town which leaves for Europe every other fortnight from New York.

20,000 square yards of carpet are used on this ship in addition to the 3,000 square yards of Oriental rugs. The electrical equipment of this moving city includes 15,000 electric lamps and 500 miles of electric wiring. The engines have a normal horse power of 66,000 and the average speed is over 27 knots per hour. And, of course, this ingenuous ship is American!

MAHATMA GANDHI.

While visiting one of the public libraries in this country, I found that among the list of books specially recommended by the librarian for summer reading (less than a hundred) the following were included. The tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen by Carter and Mace, Young India by M. K. Gandhi, and Sermon on the Sea b yM.K. Gandhi. People in India have little idea as to what extent Mahatma Gandhi is silently influencing the American *thinkers*. In a subsequent letter I intend to deal on this point a little more fully.

* * * *

Besides the various translation of books on Gandhi in various European languages, the following are the books written on Mahatma Gandhi and widely read and criticised.

Mahatma Gandhi by Romain Rolland
Gandhi The Apostle by Haridas Muzumdar
India in Ferment by C. H. Van Tyne
Mahatma Gandhi An Essay, by Grey and Parekh
Gandhi and Non-Violent Resistence by Balanche Watson
Voice of the New Revolution by Banche Watson
The Christ of To-day by J. H. Holmes
Gandhi by Huebsch Co.

Some of them as for example Van Tyne's book are hostile and misrepresentative, but the rest are very appreciative and some are written with almost God-like devotion to the object. Over and above this there are many articles appearing on the subject and the "World To-morrow," a monthly organ of the New York Nation type, had a special Gandhi issue during Xmas.

GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Commissioner of Police in reply to Mr. Tairsee's remarks in the Bombay Municipal Corporation has stated that he would be pleased to take legal steps against bucket shop-keepers if they were brought to his notice. Sir, at present near the Alexandra Cinema there is a cart containing six frames of Hindu gods on which if a man were to bet an anna he would get four annas. Is this not gambling? A complaint at the Nagpada Police station elicited the reply that "we shall look after it." If the Commissioner is so zealous to prevent the poor public from ruin, will he stop this cart gambling?—Yours, etc.,

G. M.

GLORY OF AYURVEDA.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY IN ANCIENT INDIA.

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Dr. A. G. Desai on "The glory of Ayurvedic Medicine" before the Medical Union of Surat:—

My confidence in the efficacy of drugs that I had acquired from the Materia Medica dwindled away when almost every day I saw with my own eyes, that the patients actually derived little or no benefit from those very drugs and very medicaments, so highly eulogised, and so carefully taught to me about. Day after day as I passed round the wards, I saw patients of Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Paralysis, Aneurism, Bright's Disease, etc., remaining all the same, unaffected and unrelieved in spite of very careful nursing, very active medication, restricted dietetics, hygienic surroundings and what not.

I had an idea when I was a lay young boy, that whenever a patient walked to a hospital he was sure to return a healthy man soon—instead I saw that the reverse was the case in many instances. Still however I was hopeful and I went about my wards everywhere perceiving those same fallacies and that same unexactness, little modified either this way or that way. The text book description of a disease, its methods of diagnosis, its prognosis and its treatment were all to my mind very simple things, but the actual appearances of the same disease, the various fallacies connected with the diagnostic methods and the various fallacies in the interpretations of the signs and symptoms and the various conclusions and possibilities led me into the realm of doubts and uncertainties. Even in spite of the correct diagnosis, the acknowledged specifics rarely gave the full results. No only in medicine but likewise in Surgery, Midwifery, Gynaecology and all other allied sciences nothing better could be noted. From faulty diagnosis at the hands of the best professors—subsequently proved to be so at autopsy or on the operation table—there resulted disasters for the patients. Many a time correct diagnosis was attended by hopeless prognosis and nothing beyond condemning the patient to death could be done. Many times the disease could have been prevented, aborted or rendered curable but the lack of such knowledge on the part of the patient made it either incurable or fatal. Many times the disease would have been curable but the treatment too costly for the patient to afford it. All these facts and many more would naturally lead one to think whether he was not wrong to think that the western medical science was quite perfect and his suspicion grows stronger and stronger till at last practice proves it to be an actual fact—a very unpleasant truth indeed but many of us will admit it.

RESEARCH WORK

Naturally then, if one's method's are imperfect, one would like to improve them or rather perfect them and that is what they are doing in the form of research work—every day devising some new method discovering some new drug, manufacturing some new instrument, and so on. Startling discoveries are made, and we are told that we were wrong all the while—sometimes only to be told after some more experience that we were not wrong but the discovery was wrong. e.g. Tuberculin Sometimes to be told that both i.e. we as well as the discovery were wrong e.g. the cardiac murmers and their interpretations. So then, as long as the greater number of ailments remain uncurable or unrelieved the Western Medical Science is far from perfect. Symptomatic treatment is no real medicine, it is but a substitute for the original— a more shadow of the actual form itself.

With our imperfectness to such an extent to call another system a "Quackery" about which little is understood or little is tried, is just like an insane person calling another insane; the judged and Judge can never be of the same class if the judgment is to be of any value or truth in it. When the Western Medical Science will be perfect as it is to-day in some selected and numbered points, surely it can call any other system not so perfect as itself a quackery but not till then.

OLDEST CIVILISATION.

The late Lokmanya Tilak has proved beyond doubt that so far as known the Aryan civilisation is oldest, and its Vedas (i.e. the Sacred Books of Knowledge) are at least 5000 years and over old. (vide Tilak's Orion). The oldest is Rig Veda, then 'Sam Veda' then 'Yajurveda' then 'Atharva Veda' and finally 'Ayur Veda'. Some regard Yajur Veda and Ayur Veda as one and the same but we are little concerned with that controversy. 'Austha' means 'life' and 'Veda' means knowledge and therefore 'Aurveda' means the Science of Life. 'It is the oldest of its kind and for that reason alone if not for any other, it deserves the highest place of honour. We say "Respect the Gray Hair". Regarding its present literature little is now available. Greater part of it is destroyed during the various catastrophes that befell the Aryans in the form of foreign invaders and foreign domination. There were not then, facilities for printing and recording as they are now to-day but the former cause has worked much to its destruction. Even in spite of such adversities and in spite of such calamities, we cannot but marvel at what little but precious, has remained out of the lost treasure. When the trace that has remained appears so precious and so voluminous—what must have been the original bulk, one can better imagine then what I can describe. Leaving aside what had been, or what would have been, I must now turn to what actually is and there we see the Samhitas of Charaka, Shushruta and Sharangdhara—the Yoga Ratnakar and the Nighant Ratnakar the Bhavaprakash and the Madhavi Nidan,—these are some of the fundamentals—there are many more but I should refrain from their enumeration, much more so from their description.

Almost all, now acknowledge that the old Aryan civilisation, the old Aryan Philosophy, the old Aryan Astronomy, the old Aryan Mathematics and more ancient Aryan Sciences were so highly developed, and had reached a stage of such perfection, that even to-day in spite of our advanced century, we have to regard them as nothing but ahead of our times. If such was the case with other sciences, could it be ever possible that the people of that civilised age could have given no thought to the science of life and to the science of health? When we remember that all the sciences make a simultaneous progress during these ages—why should it not be the case in the ages gone? When there could be great philosophers like 'Sankhya' and 'Jaimini', when there could be great poets like 'Kalidas', 'Bhava Bhuti' 'Bana', when there could be grammarians like Panini, and when there could be Astronomers like Bhashkaracharya, is it ever possible that there could be no corresponding physicians? When we marvel at those sciences and more so at their originators. It is then hard to understand why we should discard one of the most important and one of the most useful sciences and its professors.

MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

We shall take the Medical Chemistry first, because it is the first that is taught to us in our course. Some of the facts of chemistry which we do not understand are taught to us as either marvels or exceptions and such facts of Ayurveda we are inclined to believe as foolish absurd. The entire basis of chemistry is founded upon atoms and elements, about none of which we are quite sure as regards their number, size, characters and nature. New elements and more theories regarding the nature of atoms, are brought forth every year. Revisions and re-Revisions of our ideas are made almost every year. We are given to understand that charcoal and diamond are one and the same, and likewise marble and chalk but we are not able to transform one into another, and although we believe it to be so, we are not prepared to accept one for the other. We are also given to understand that our body is made out of the only 10 or 12 elements but even the most simple tissues of it, we are not able to imitate—much less manufacture. The synthetic drugs which are considered as the highest achievements of medical chemistry, have so far now, proved to be far less effective than the natural ones—the familiar examples being those of salicylates and quinine. We are taught to learn and understand the therapeutic effects of certain metals and non-metals to be almost similar, whatever the compound but only recently we have revised our ideas when we now know, that arsenic by itself is a Locomatinic tonic whereas 606 is anticyphilitic —that Bismuth so far was only sedative and astringent to the digestive tract but now it has been proved to be antisyphilitic. Likewise the different therspeutic actions of the organic and inorganic substances and compounds of the same elements are all evidences of our perfect chemistry. We all believe these as God said but when Ayurveda says that gold and mercury when mixed and properly prepared can cure Tuberculosis, we hiss at it. When it says that an extracting alkaloids and tincures from vegetable tissues some of the useful portions of those very herbs are destroyed, we make a mockery of it and brand it as crude and unscientific. We are prepared to welcome the codliver oil as a cure for tuberculosis, whereas we are ever ready to discard the 'Gandha' Oil as mere fat or a Hydrocarbon. So far then for our Western Chemistry. Let us see if there was no Chemistry in Ayurveda—the latter was no Chemistry in Ayurveda—the later could not have talked and advised the use metals and non-metals and the inumerable preparations to be made from them. Even to this day with all our advancement, we advise the use of crude substances like Arsenious Oxide, Terri Perchlor, Terri Sulphas, Copper Sulphate, Silver Nitrate, Lead acetate, metalic mercury and so on. Can any body refuse or disregard the poisonous and highly deleterious nature of these substances on human tissues? The Ayurveda strongly denounces the use of such substances, unless purified (they call this process "Shodhana") and chemically modified (which they call 'Marana'). Are then our methods crude or theirs? I leave, you to answer. Nowadays there is a growing tendency to prepare organic compounds of metals for therapeutic purposes—Ayurveda has been advising it from times immortal. If then there was no chemistry could all these have been achieved? Certainly the Ayurvedic Chemistry never taught that the diamond and charcoal were one and the same but surely it did teach things more rational and more useful and all cases believable than what they talk to-day

Next we turn to Physics and see if Ayurveda employed any physical agents for the relief from pain and suffering. The application of heat and cold for the relief from pain is an idea borrowed by the westerners from the Ayurveda. The process of Branding is the homologue of our modern canterisation. The health giving effects of light are described at length in many Ayurvedic text books. The treatment of diseases by sound waves is yet to be recognised, but there are signs of its recognition in near future. Of massage for ankylosis, paralysis, atrophy etc., we read in many places of electro therapeutics if at least can show no proof of its having existed during those ages—but at the same time its immense cost its unsatisfactory results and its general inaccessibility I would like to draw your attention to.

PHYSIOLOGY.

As regards physiology, while reading their treaties we ever and anon come across many important facts which we are taught as the greatest discoveries of western medical science. They claim that Harvey discovered the phenomena of circulation; I say that this claim cannot be be supported. Of the blood being constantly circulated in the Human body we read it in so many places in the Samhitas of Charaka and Shushruta. That the pulse is due to the impact given by th eircculating blood, is a matter of common knowledge with even the most illiterate Vaidyas and Hakims of to-day. That the character of the pulse is a fair or rather the best index of gravity or otherwise of a patient's condition is a fact known to Ayurvedic medicine since ages gone by.

Regarding respiratory system many of the salient facts thereof, such as the relation of respiration to circulation and the accurate description of the breathing exercises. "The Pranayam" what they called it, are ample evidences of their being possessed of useful and sufficient knowledge of the subject. Regarding digestion and dietetics even today no other science can boast to be more perfect than the one I am pleading for, this evening. The digestibility or otherwise of the various food-stuffs, the action of the various digestive juices on them, the relative nutritive volumes of the various kinds of foods and their elaborate methods of cooking and combining with one another, the withholding of certain articles of diet are sufficient evidences of their knowledge of digestion. So advanced was their dietetics that they knew quite well that salt was to be witheld in all diseases attended with dropy and oedosma, that the purin forming substances aggravated Rheumatism and gout and that the carbohydrates were ill-loterated by the Diabetics. Of the phenomena of excretion of Urine, and the altrations noticed in health and disease and lastly the examination of the Urine for the detection of disease, are, all nothing but the remaining few evidence of the wonderful achievements of the doctors of olden times. Likewise in the nervous system too, we read that the brain controls our motor powers that it is the organ of orientation of thought and many other such facts which do not propose to enter into details for want of time—all these facts and many more are as true as ever.

IN DOMAIN OF MEDICINE

Here again taking accurate history of the patient, judging by his externals, the application of various diagnostic methods, the examination of the pulse, respiration and the urine, inquiry into his family history are all too common to be described, as having existed in those days. Of course their methods were different from those of ours, but when we remember that those times were different those people were different, those constitutions were different, their methods of living were different, in short, when they differed from us in everything, it is but natural that their diagnostic methods could be nothing but different. Nevertheless they are not at variance with us in the fundamentals.

Regarding the treatment by vegetable herbs the Ayurveda advices an inumerable number of preparations a large number of them would surely prove to be useful if given an honest trial. There we do not come across alkaloids and tincture so often as we do here but, whether to use these or the crude drugs themselves is advantageous I cannot say, but the latter is cheaper by far. In counties like England where these do not grow it might be more advantageous to extract tincture and alkaloids and preserve them and stock them as such. In India when they are available all the year round, fresh and cheap, to import tincture made from them in England is, to my mind unecessarily expensive and dependancy. Due to the enormous cost of Western Medical Science little in the form of medical relief has been available for the poor masses of India—if the Ayurvedic medicine had been promoted, the case would have been different. To support me let me quote the Indian Medical Gazette Vol. 59 No. 7 dated July 1924 pg., 351:—

What the Indian patient wants, is a Hakim at four annas a visit and medicine at two annas. What the present day medicine tends to provide is a specialist at Rs. 32, a visit and a purified alkloid at Rs. 1/8 per dose. Yet the true remedy for disease in India is the gradual building up of an Indigenous Indian Pharmacopia of the locally available and manufactured." Havin said so much for medicine I shall now hurriedly review what I have to say for ancient surgery. That surgery existed then in a highly advanced state, can be proved most satisfactory by my quoting verbatum the passage that recently appeared in the journal of American Medical Association—Vol. 83 No. 1. dated 5-1-24 page 24.

MIDWIFERY.

Let me now hurriedly show some evidences of the existence of midwifery and opthalmic surgery. The Aryan method of calculating the date of pregnancy is so exact and simple, that requires little praise from me, since we are all too well acquainted with it. The Hygienic rules laid down by Manu in his 'Manusmriti",—the chapter there on Eugenics and begetting of healthy children by observation of certain rules laid down by him—the misinterpreted and wrongly understood hygiene during confinement days the recognition of twins in Utero as cited in Bhavabhuti's Utter-Ram-Charita, what are all these? Think for a moment that these were originated thousands of years and you cannot but marvel at them. Regarding opthalmology, in Madhava Nidan there is a whole section devoted to it. There are various eye remedies suggested in other works too. That eyes could be affected by systemic disorders we have come to recognise of late, fact which Hindu doctors knew so well and that too as a matter of common knowledge. The crude method of pushing in the cataract lens in the victrious, is nothing but the degenerated remnant of some more elaborate cataract operation. Enucleation and setting in eyes of other persons and thus rendering vision in case of the blind, we to-day laugh out as humbug or foolish, but when the great American Surgeon Carol could successfully transplant one leg of a goat in another, we stand aghast with wonder. Time alone will prove that what, has been said was possible.

By singing the glory of the Ayurvedic medicine. I never mean to say that our Allopathic system has nothing to recommend in it. It has also, the laborious work and careful compilation of experiences of men of super genious. It has also done marvellous attempts to root out disease. It has also some of its magic cures and above all the methodic way in which it has been built up. one has nothing else to say but praise for it. Moreover the aim of it is equally noble. If I have shown some of the shortcomings of it, it is not with any intention of deprecating its value—far from it. I have said them only with a view that we may remove those shortcomings by replacing them by some other more agreeable and more useful truths.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Executive Health Officer, Bombay, suggests re-vaccination as preventive against the epidemic of small-pox. He will lay the uninitiated masses under deep indebtedness if he reads the following article in "The Open Door" for December 1924:—

"When thieves fall out the honest man comes in. When the fight begins for the pecuniary returns from vaccination, then we begin to learn a few things. After the "wholesale" vaccinations, at 50 cts. per, in Bay City, Michigan (Christian Science Monitor, May 17, 1924), a deadlock became apparent between the county and city authorities over the payment of the bill for Dols. 4,460.00, presented by the Bay City Board of Health. A tidy little sum which goes to the physicians who took part in the "vaccination drive." "Drive" is the word —like dumb, driven cattle!" That expresses the situation exactly with Health Board physicians wielding the lash of Fear over the supine backs of a jelly-fish public.

"But in Hartford, owing to the Connecticut Medical Liberty League, we have another outlook, due to the indignation aroused by the case of Mr. and Mrs. Brown's three children, who, for three months have been refused admission to school. Mrs. Brown wrote to the newspapers but they refused publication of her statements, so now she will speak at a forthcoming mass meeting, and I venture those newspapers will be sorry for their narow-minded, unjust, unfair, unfriendly, non-civic attitude to Mrs. Brown as a citizen.

"She also claims that the school and the health authorities have refused to accept certificates of exemption presented by competent physicians, and the father talks of bringing action against the city for humiliation suffered by his wife, when three patrolmen took her from home on Sunday and conveyed her in a patrol wagon to Police Headquarters.

"In Detroit, although there were 35,000 persons vaccinated, there was only one victim during the so-called epidemic. Scores who opposed compulsory vaccination of school pupils and factory workers—either because of their own lack of faith in serums, or out of respect to others' coscientious objections—believe the drive was unwaranted. They denounced compulsory vaccination as unjust coercion and as a "preventive" step on which not even the medical profession is agreed.

"And as for Colorado—Hurah! The compulsory vaccination ordinance in force there for fourteen years has been repealed by a vote of 4,410 to 3,781 in a special election. This decision was a victory for Medical Liberty—whose friends have been waging the fight for the last three years.

"California is out for entire freedom from compulsion and has Legislative bills to this effect. The outlook for them is very favourable, although the Board of Health is hanging on to power for dear life—one astonishing ruling being that a student absent from school for two or three days must obtain a Health Board permit before being re-admitted! Can you beat it? A strong protest was made to this and they were forced to back down.

"In Massachusetts the compulsory vaccination bill for school children was, fortunately, killed.

"In Canada they are standing manfully to their guns, and determined opposition to compulsory vaccination has been instituted, its leaders declaring that vaccination had destroyed more lives than war and pestilence combined.

"The situation in Chicago is fine, owing to the firm stand taken by the Federation of Labour, aided by the American Liberty League of that city. "The Christian Science Monitor," May 20, 1924, gives this:—

Labour alleges, in the "New Majority," the official organ of the Chicago Federation, that the proposed board of health is organized to do by force what the State Supreme Court has ruled the city cannot do as the health department is now organised; namely, break into houses to vaccinate and remove patients who have contagious diseases.....regardless of the wishes of patients and their personal physicians.

"The nobility of the Health Board's ambition to break into people's homes is beyond admiration, and we do not wonder that "Labor" is alertly looking out for its civilian rights as against the slavery demanded through statute and ordinance by the medical branacles. Witness the following from the same paper, and, if your blood does not boil at the wrongs these protests show as being attempted you are dead beyond resurrection:—

We protest against the proposed board being controlled by any single school of medicine or healing cult. We urge that the board be constructed with a sanitary engineer as a chairman and the other members to consist of capable laymen.

The health commissioner of Chicago is purely a ministerial officer and has no legislative powers whatever. The city has no right to give him authority to determine when a contagious disease exists and to establish a quarantine.

The federation wants a board of health that will take a broader view of the job of safeguarding public health than by looking up sick persone."

The above facts are startling in all conscience, and, what is more important, carry conviction to all who interpret them with an open mind. Perhaps, Dr. Sandilands will, as a result of an unbiassed study of the above facts, revise his judgment and recommend increased sanitation as the only effective remedy.—Yours, etc.,

A SCRUTATOR.

The Madras City police have arrested a former serang of the ocean liner for smuggling firearms. When the accused was searched he was found to be in possession of three revolvers and some rounds of ammunition concealed on his person. He was produced before the magistrate on Friday.—A.P.

THE CONFLICT OF CULTURES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is not possible to over-emphasise the importance of the proposition that it is absolutely necessary to make sure of the fundamental basis of unity before a workable rapprochment between the people and the Government can be attained. It has become a truism that the yawning gulf separating India from the Englishmen is increasing every day and that if drastic measures are not taken to span it, it would become unbridgeable. Our provincial satraps wax eloquent over the necessity of 'good will" and "co-operation," but very few of them try to find out the root causes on which the spirit of non-co-operation subsists. The starting point is the clear recognition of the fact that the present discontent is more cultural than political. For many years a virulent though silent conflict of cultures has been going on in India, a conflict which was given a fip by the Great War, at the most psychological moment in the history of the word. India has been up in arms not against Europe but against her "Kultur," against the insidious process of denationalisation which has been converting the whole manhood of the country into soulless automatons.

Although the attempt at "Westernising" India, the philosophic India, which had always looked with disdain at the legions of heterogenous civilisations from the days of Alexander the Great, to those of Vasco Da Gama, was successful in the beginning, yet the glamour of "Modernism" did not last long in this land of spritualism. The race of Ram Mohan Roys and Keshab Chandra Sens proved too short-lived. The whirligig of time had its revenges and the "anglicised" Indians themselves, who had imbibed European culture with an avidity which had bewildered even its sponsors, were the first to discover its ugly features and cry halt to the process of denationalisation of a whole nation.

The standard of revolt raised by the erstwhile voteries of "Modernism," the very people who had been brought up in the cradle of European culture, did not fail to produce the desired effect. The Great War, which to the educated Indian, was not a war of Right against Might, waged to end all war and "to render the world safe for democracy," but a trial of the much-vaunted European civilisation itself, simply completed the disillusionment. People lost the confidence not only in British intentions but in the British institutions as well. Mahatma Gandhi's non-co-opeation was but out-ward manifestation of the spirit of distrust which had permeated every strata of society and which was only harnessed into non-violent channels by that great "Visionary."

The one problem which the Englishman in India should face fairly and squarely is that of *laisser faire* in politics. She demands, more than anything else, full scope for self-realisation, perfect liberty to shape her destiny to chalk out her future, to formulate her own system of government suited to the genius of her people and in complete conformity with her own ancient culture, and not a mild echo of the so-called democratic institutions of Europe and America, which are, in some respects, more open to abuses than the worst autocracy known in history. It does not necessarily connote separation from the British Empire.

Unless this is clearly realised the confidence in Britains' good intentions cannot be restored and *entente cordiale* between the Englishman and the Indian cannot be realised.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. RAHMAN.

Akola.

VACCINATION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

REPORT FOR 1923-24.

The number of primary vaccinations in the Presidency and Sind showed an increase of nearly 30,000 over the previous year. Including Aden, where there was a large drop, as the unprotected persons available for vaccination became adoptive there was a slight decrease. Out of nearly 632,000 vaccinations only .25 per cent. were unsuccessful. In 11.23 per cent. of the cases the results could not be ascertained and in 88.52 per cent were definitely known to be successful. 96 per cent. of the persons vaccinated were children up to the age of 6.

Almost all the registration districts returned a large number of deaths from small-pox. In Gujarat infection was brought from adjoining territory. The epidemic first broke out in Kapadvanj town in November 1923 but was not reported by the local authorities and thus remained unnoticed for nearly a month. In Aden, following on the efficient vaccination campaign, there were only 18 cases of small-pox, of which 16 were imported during the year and there were six deaths against 69 in the previous year.

Special vaccination campaigns amongst school children were carried out, but the Director of Public Health regrets that in certain districts there was a growing indifference to vaccination on the part of the public which in many places it was impossible to overcome. In one or two places organised active anti-vaccination propaganda was observed which was met by counter propaganda with, it is believed, successful results. In a few towns vaccination is compulsory, but in most of them compulsion is really either absent, lax or spasmodic. Bye-laws regarding registration of births and deaths are not always enforced, with the result that many infants are left without vaccination. The Director of Public Health also deplores the disposition amongst certain local authorities to economise at the expense of the vaccination staff.

During the year nearly 1,185,000 doses of lymph were issued from the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.

The cost of vaccination came to Rs. 6,18,000 each successful case costing Re. 1/1/1. membership.—A. P.

"SWIM OR SINK TOGETHER"

JOIN IN FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE.

MR. NARIMAN'S ADVICE TO PARSIS.

"The Present situation and the Parsees" was the subject of Mr. K. F. Nariman's lecture on Saturday at the Framji Cowasji Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association. Mr. K. K. Suntoke, presided on the occasion.

Mr. Nariman at the onset thanked the Young Men's Parsee Association for having given him an opportunity of expressing and laying his views on an important subject before his community. He was long seeking for such an opportunity as the situation seemed to him to be getting rather serious, and some plain-speaking was necessary.

Mr. Nariman stated that a few years ago the Parsees were considered to be the pioneers in Political movements in Western India and there was hardly a movement of public importance in which the Parsees had not either taken an iniatiative or prominently figured. Examining the records of about fifteen years of the National Congress or studying the National History of this Presidency for that period or even in the Civil affairs of this city, one would find this small but intrepid community prominently figuring in all the important political events of the Presidency and even of the whole country. That was a position of which every member of the community was justly proud. "but where we're they to-day", asked Mr. Nariman "Can any body maintain that politically the position of the Parsees was the same to-day as it was fifteen years or twenty years ago? They were drifting day by day into political nonentities and had reached a stage of political stagnation.

ISOLATED.

That deplorable fact was made more apparent in the recent political activities and upheaval in the country: when all the communities, big or small, had as it were suddenly awakened to their political rights and going headlong into political struggle, the Parsee community alone stood out prominently isolated, wholly unconcerned and unmindful of the gigantic and momentous evolution and revolution that was passing through the length and breadth of the country. The month of December was reserved as it were in this country for political propaganda and public activities. The press was full of glowing reports of political conferences, leagues, assemblies and congresses held in various parts of the country. The European Association, the Non-Brahmin Conference, the Muslim League, the Depressed Classes Mission, the Indian Christian Conference, the Hindu Sabha and even the Goan Community all assembled at some place or other and for a few days seriously deliberated and discussed present political situation and considered what steps should be adopted either to safe-guard their interests or to help the general advance of the country. The Parsee community was the only one that was without a conference, league or assembly of any kind. There was none to represent them officially in the Unity Conference, none in the Reforms Enquiry Committee, and none, even in the Committee to frame a Swaraj Scheme. "Are they not interested in the future constitution of the country? Are they not to be affected by the future form or system of Government of this country? Yes and an emphatic Yes is the answer. Then, why this disastrous policy of isolation—a policy highly detrimental to the future interests both of the community and the country?"

Situated, as the Parsees were, after centuries of association and close co-operation with the sister communities of this mighty land, they must swim or sink together. They must be shoulder to shoulder and arm-in-arm with the sister communities in the great struggle, so that at the hour of triumph, when the final goal was reached they might with justice and equity claim a share in the fruits of toil and labour.

WANTED KINDLING OF ZEAL AND FIRE.

For this present political lethargy or inactivity he did not blame the younger generation. Luckily for the community the old zeal and fire particularly for the Parsee youth was not yet extinguished. It only wanted a little kindling. The energy, the enthusiasm, the patriotism, the aspiration, all the virtues of youth were there in great abundance as any other community. What was wanting was proper lead and organisation. It was the duty of the so-called leaders or elder of the community to put that latent force into proper channel by forming a proper organisation and association. When leaders of other communities were setting a noble example of self-sacrifice, devotion and patriotism before the country, when they were imbibing the lessons of higher ethics and politics, unfortunately for the Parsee community, some of their leaders even at such a critical juncture, were still engaged in pleasure giving and money making pursuits and when other communities were producing expert politicians and statesmen, the present generation of the Parsee community, following the lead of elders, were becoming experts in the Western delicate arts of dancing, music, billiards, tennis and all the luxurious arts of Western civilization. The political reputation cannot survive long on the past achievement of great heroes like Dadabhai Nowroji and Sir Pirozsha Mehta. It was the duty of the present younger generation not merely to celebrate the annual Jayantis of their national heroes but also make a serious effort to follow their foot-steps and emulate their noble examples. Sir Phirozshah Mehta was not a Political Sadhu but was as much a man of higher society as of higher politics. Nobody asked them to give up their ordinary pursuits, as it would be difficult for the Parsee temperament, but side by side with it he would ask them to give a serious thought to the larger and graver affairs, of their country. They should not believe that they had fulfilled the mission of their life by being able to maintain comfortably and even luxuriously themselves and the members of their family. Besides these they had also a duty towards the land of their adoption. They should not believe, as their present system of education was designed to create that impression, that they Indians were only born and fit to be slaves and to be perpetually governed by foreigners and that the heaven-born British alone were both destined and fit to be the rulers for ever. The result of such pernicious training was the creation of a selfish notion, whereby the sole aim and object of one's existence became the art of making money and spending it. For all communities, wherever they be, that were under foreign domination, there was always a higher mission ,a higher ideal, And that was to work in close co-operation for the political emancipation of a land in bondage and to evolve the political freedom of its teeming millions.

"May the Parsee community be imbibed with that high notion, concluded Mr. Nariman. so as to regain its proud position and previlege of once more being the pioneers in the Political struggle of this Bharata-Mata.

FREE INDIA FROM FOREIGN THRALDOM.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke in closing the proceedings of the evening said that they had heard an instructive and interesting address from Mr. Nariman, which the speaker hoped had so impressed the young minds that they would set their heads together and work for the political advancement of not only their community but also for freeing the country from the thraldom of foreign subjection. India, said the speaker, was the land of their adoption as some believed, but it was their native country their motherland. They the Parsees were proud of her achievements not only in the past but also in modern times and could justly glory in being called Indians.

The President then showed the hollowness of the claim of the British to arrogate to themselves the claim for the protection of smaller communities like the Parsees, and exhorted the Parsis to stand shoulder to shoulder with sister communities of India in their fight for her political liberation.

Mr. Suntoke wound up his speech in the words of Syed Mirzadeh Eshqi.

"Look at this insolence that in the West there is this clamour and uproar,
One says Iran is mine, another claims, it belongs to him.
Oh, ye nations of the Holy East!
Oh, India and Persia! Oh Turkestan and China!
About your countries in the East, they went to war in the West,
In Europe they considered Asia a palatable morsel,
They extended their claws to swallow what they could.

* * * *

Oh East arise and by your Righteousness put to shame the West.

* * * *

I hope and pray that when the East shall find power in its hands.
It will use its strength only to bring rest and happiness to the world.
May it not act like the West driving sin hither and thither.
May it not bring shame on mankind and humanity."

A vote of thanks to the lecturer and the President of the evening terminated the proceedings.

MADRAS NEWS.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFER.

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

Six officers and 170 other ranks of the second Lancashire Fusiliers arrived in Madras to-day from Landi Kotal, Peshawar. The main body of the regiment is expected here next month. The Fusiliers are to relieve the Green Howards who are under orders of transfer to Khartoum in Egypt.

The designation of the post now known as Revenue Secretary to the Government of Madras has been altered to second Secretary to the Government of Madras.

The Government have appointed Mr. P. H. Ellis to be Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Madras Presidency, on his taking charge of the office of Labour Commissioner vice M. G. F. Paddison on leave.

Mr. Frank Noyce, Development Secretary to the Government of Madras, has been granted seven months and fifteen days' leave on termination of his special duty under the Government of India, Commerce Department, as President of the Coal Committee.—A. P.

MOPLAH COLONIZATION IN ANDAMANS.

SETTLERS IN PROSPEROUS CONDITION

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

Interviewed by a Press correspondent on the conditions of Moplah rebel convicts in the Andamans, Rao Sahib Kunhiraman Nair, Special (Moplah) Colonisation Officer who has just returned from the Island, said that altogether 184 Moplahs have settled down with their families in six villages, some of which they have named after towns in Malabar. Seventy-five more rebel convicts have signified their intention to settle down and have written to their families in Malabar to proceed to the Andamans by the end of March. He added that settlers were now in a prosperous condition and seventy-five per cent. of them would now refuse to return to Malabar. The local Government would very likely make a grant of ten thousand rupees for communal purposes such as the construction of schools, mosques, wells and tanks and a philanthropic European, well acquainted with Malabar and her folk and who wished to remain anonymous for the present had promised to give Rs. 15,000 for the Moplah settlement scheme to be used for works of public utility and improvement. Mr. Nair was of opinion that the Andamans would lend themselves admirably for Moplah colonisation.—A. P.

PARSIS & PROHIBITION.

PLEA FOR AGRICULTURAL REFORMS.

MR. MEGHUSI'S SPEECH AT PRAJA MANDAL'S SESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BILLIMORA, Feb. 10.

The extraordinary session of the Baroda Raj Praja Mandal was held here on 7th and 8th instant under the presidentship of Dr. Sumant Mehta. The session created much enthusiasm all around and preparations were made on a very grand scale to offer a fitting reception to the delegates and visitors hailing from all parts of the State. Since the Praja Mandal last met at Patan, there was a deal of awakening amongst the Baroda subjects. The Kaliparaj and the Petlad affairs were landmarks in the annals of the awakened Baroda. The success of the session was guaranteed from what was being reported in papers. Billimora seemed to have unique life during last four five days. On the gateway were printed in big letters the mottos "Swaraj is our birth right" and "People demand responsible Government.". The boards with mottos and appropriate quotations from the writings of our leaders hanging all around was a special feature of the Pandal. B g full-sized oil-painting portrait of Mahatmaji and Rabindranath drew attention of one and all. Billimora never witnessed in the past such a procession as was the President's the previous evening nor a gathering so unique as one assembled on the day. The pandal was over packed. Amongst the guests were Mrs. Sharda Mehta, Miss Premlila Mehta, Miss Poovibha, Sj. Amritlal Thakkar, Dayaljibha, Dr. Divji, Seth Trikamdas Khatau, Mr. Amritlal Seth of Shourastra, Mohanlal Kameshwar Pandya, Mr. Girjashanker Trivedi. Matubhai Kantawala, Umiashankar Sukhia, Messrs. Baberrai and Mahasukhbhai Seth from Kadi. Messrs. Harilal Govindji and Mohanlal Virji from Amreli. The presence of the Gujarat's oldest living journalist, Mr. Mancherjibhai P. Madan was very conspicuous. Officers of the district too were present. And ladies numbered a few hundreds. The press was amply represented, there being about 10 reporters present.

The President was given a great ovation on his arrival at the Pandal. The proceedings commenced with national songs. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, a venerable-looking old Parsee gentleman, Mr. Burjorji Meghusi, then read out his address. It was out-spoken and tried to put forth people's demand unequivocally. The address was marked for its outspokenness.

Seth Fakirchand then formally proposed Dr. Sumant to the Chair. On rising to read out his Presidential address, he was received with deafening cheers. His address was masterly. We have given long extracts therefrom over this. It gave the people of Baroda a proper lead. A lengthy address that it was, Dr. Sumant, with his feable health got exhausted and a portion had to be read out by Mr. Rangildas Kapadia. Then messages from prominent leaders and sympathisers were read by the Secretary Mr. Rangildas Kapadia. Prominent amongst them were those from Mahatmaji, the Dewan, the Suba of Navsari, Messrs. R. P. Karandikar, Kelkar, M. R. Jayakar, H. B. Shivdasani, Dadubhai Desai, Lalcobhai Samaldas, Durbar Saheb, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Sj. Vithalbhai Patel and Moulana Mahomed Ali Saheb and Mr. J. B. Petit. The election of the Subjects Committee terminated the first day's proceedings.

M.R MEGHUSI'S SPEECH.

At the extraordinary session of the Baroda Praja Mandal, held at Billimora on the 7th instant, Mr. Burjorji N. Meghusi, Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered a very important speech from which are taken out the following extracts :—

"On the occasion of this Extraordinary Session of the Baroda Raj P. M. it is my privilege to tender you all on behalf of the Reception Committee my hearty welcome here. I am fully alive to our shortcomings, which, believe me, are in no way due to absence of a desire on our part to give you a fitting reception but to our limited means. I feel the land of my birth has been greatly honoured by the presence of so many of my distinguished fellow brethren hailing from different parts of our State. I should therefore very much crave indulgence at your hands for whatever shortcomings you find in our reception. Let us keep before our eyes the final object, our ideal of a responsible Government under the benign shelter of our enlightened Maharaja Saheb and unitedly strive for a complete success of the session.

My town has not been a prospering town, nor will you find there all the comforts and conveniences of a modern city, but it is my pride that it has been a small decent place, bereft of all the evils of a big city. Gandevi was once a very prosperous Taluka a flourishing business centre in Gujarat, but wheels of time and tide turn over all places, and Gandevi is of late losing that exalted position of its. However, Billimora has been an object of divine mercy and is rapidly building up as a business centre. I regret attempts are being made off and on to throttle this progress by in no way a well meaning bureaucracy. They forget that a policy of squeezing the people to the last drop of blood by levying new taxes under one pretext or the other does no good to the Government the end whereas it kills its victim prematurely. Yet, I feel sure our benign ruler will never allow such a policy to continue any longer and will always be prepared as usual to encourage us in all our ventures for progress.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. JADHAV.

Ladies and gentlemen, ere I proceed to the discussion of subject before us, I have got to perform a little painful duty. I cannot but refer here to the sad demise of my friend Mr. Khasarao Jadhav. He was no doubt an able officer, but when I make any reference to his name in my address, I do it because he was an officer in full sympathy with popular aspirations. The other important losses are local, one is that of our late beloved Desaiji, Sj. Manmohanrai Haku and the other that of our leader and guide late Vaidraj Kikabhai. It was his strenuous efforts that we were all inspired by to extend our invitation to the present session and it would have been he, in case his spasm of life would not have been cruelly cut short in the midst of our work, who would have to-day from this rostrum given you our welcome on behalf of our Taluka. We have lost in him not only an undaunted and outspoken leader but a true guide. I deeply mourn the loss and beg to express my sympathy with his family in their bereavement.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

I naturally feel proud that after a period of 8 years the Praja Mandal once again comes to the province of its birth I cannot for a moment forget that it was my province that gave India the man who taught us first the Gospel of Swaraj, I mean the Grand old man of India nor can I forget that the prince of Indian Industrialism J. N. Tata also hailed from Navsari. The Navsari gave a lead to Baroda subjects in their political advancement. Nine years back my friend Mr. Pestonji Dabu a Parsee was at the helm of affairs at Navsari and here to-day also you find a *Parsee* in *myself* again at the helm of the Reception Committee. That should give a lie direct back into the mouth of those that dabble in tall talk about Hindu Parsee dissentions. Coming to the aims and objects of our Mandal, I shall try to assert that it is purely a constitutional movement started with the best of intentions to promote good feeling between the ruler and the ruled by bringing to the notice of the Government, the unequivocal terms, the grievances of the people and getting them redressed. Rao Bahadur Hargowandas Kantam in his presidential address at the 1st Praja Mandal session related the aims and objects of the Mandal in the following words: "To train the subjects of the State, to remove the difficulties and misunderstandings of the populace by means of co-operation with officers, to take steps to remove hitches from the way of a full enjoyment of the rights obtained, and to bring in touch with each other, people of various districts and promote unity amongst them" is the object of the Praja Mandal. Hardly could there be a nobler aim than this! No one desires to lay behind and sit with folded hands when a wave of unprecedented awakening is spreading over the land. We would in that case be an object of the ridicule of the world. We must therefore put all our cards on the table and put forth unhesitatingly our demands before the Government lest we would be guilty of frustrating the noble aspirations of our ruler. If to speak out our heart candidly though modestly is "disloyalty," then I would not fight shy of calling myself disloya".

PARSEES AND PRAJA MANDAL.

Now a word to my Parsee brethren. It is a general impression that Parsees are keeping aloof from the Praja Mandal. So long as the name of my friend Pestonji Dabu is connected with the birth of Praja Mandal and mine with the present session, none has a right to hazard on such conjectures. I take my own selection not on any personal merits but as a proof of our stand, shoulder to shoulder with our fellow-subjects. However a word is needed to those brethren of mine who fight shy of politics. They cannot afford to run away from the field. Our honour lies in solidly standing by our Hindu and Muslim brethren of the State.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

One of the problems before us to-day is the enlargement of our Legislative Council. To me, gentlemen, it is a proolem of problems. The solution of this will bring about a solution I many a minor question. Our State years back made a good beginning by granting constitutional reforms in the form of a Legislative Council. Travancore and Mysore followed suit and advanced like anything, whereas we have unluckily not moved an inch from where we stood years ago when this constitutional reform was granted. Our Legislative Assembly is a misnomer, it is neither "popular" nor an "assembly." To me it appears to be a constitution that more suits the needs of the Christian year 1880 rather than one year 1925. We shall not be satisfied with that. We want an assembly with a majority of popular members thereon elected by a direct election on a broad franchise. Best intellects amongst the subjects are not to-day attracted towards an antidiluvian constitution with an elected minority, with a majority of official and nominated members, the latter always preferring to dance on the tune of the former. No self-respecting citizen has to-day a place in the Council and we demand with all our might a legislative body with elected majority and with powers over the executive and the budget. No constitution is responsible or perfect without power over the purse. We will have before us a studied scheme presented by a Committee of experts and we will have to concentrate all our forces to so force the hands of the Government as to grant in toto our legitimate demands in this respect. We have also got to get the law regarding local Boards and municipalities so amended as to allow the full growth of these local self-governing institutions.

LAND REVENUE.

The second important question before us to-day is that of the Land Revenue. I may here admit I am not a student of land-revenue and am afraid I may not do proper justice thereto. But, I as an agriculturist know full well the grievances of the agriculturists and am capable of imagining how greater could they be of those that have to toil hard 24 hours on fields under scorching sun from my own experience as an agriculturist with greater resources at my command of money and means. Our farmer generally is poor and lifeless is not a matter of secrecy. He hardly gets his two meals and yet nobody thinks of lessening his burden. Our Government drows more than 50 per cent. of its net revenue from the resources of the land, and our average agriculturist has to pay one and a half times more revenue than his neighbour in the British Indian territory. And the irony is, a major portion of it is being spent away on beautifying and decorating big cities. The agriculturist hardly receives very little in return for his money. Taking advantage of his ignorance about intricate laws and bye-laws, petty servants of the State try to squeeze as much out of them as possibly they could. We should therefore, try to lessen their sufferings by way of urging so amending the Revenue Code as would give them relief in many respects. Still greater is the problem that is agitating the whole agriculturist world of India and which we cannot afford to ignore. The question has arisen under the present system as to whether the owner of the land is the agriculturist or the Government. It should be as clear as day-light that the ownership goes to one who tills the land and labours on is day and night while the Government can only claim some sort of tax for the protection it offers to the owner of the land. Mr. Lallobhai Samaldas has striven to establish this claim from the Chair at the Economic Conference and I sincerely wish our bureaucracy does not succumb to blind imitation of the foreign power in this respect.

UNECONOMIC HOLDINGS AND NON-AGRICULTURE ASSESSMENT.

The bill for consolidation of what are called the uneconomic holdings of land greatly agitated the minds of the people in the State during the last year. The principle at the bottom of the scheme sounds to be no doubt a very healthy one, but then in over-enthusiasm of progenating new schemes nobody cares to give a little thought to the practicability thereof in actual action. I would not be surprised if the scheme if put in force as it stands to-day would enable the ever-thirsty capitalist Landlords to own thousands of Vighas of land at the cost of the poor farmer and render him a mere serf of the former. The scheme, a little amended may, under a healthy and more responsible Government, may do good to the farmer, but I would surely refuse to rest any more power in the hands of the present obdurate and unbending irresponsible bureaucracy. There are more than one objectionable clauses that may be removed, but to-day we are obliged to think of nothing else than throwing out of the scheme. Equally condemnable is the new assessment on agricultural land used for non-agricultural land. Our Taluka has been selected as a convenient victim for the experiment. Ladies, and Gentleman, it is here that I seek your co-operation and sympathy in lessening our burden. Our fight against *kimyan* does exist and this assessment if levied will affect the prices of land a great deal and will also paralyse our growing trade to a great extent. The Sanitary Commissioners advised us to go out of the Gamthan limit for sanitary considerations and now that we have built houses, the Government levies an assessment on it. I take it to be a clear breech of promises the Government gave us. Our president is much guilty of advising people to go out like that and we want him now to fight our fight. The last *Jahirnama* tries to show that the scheme is beneficial to the agriculturist class. Thus a divide-and-and-rule policy is resorted. But who can guarantee that the Government to-morrow will not lay its hands on the agriculturist class as it did now on non-agricultural cess with only one stroke of pen? I shall therefore implore you all to offer an united front against this unjust assessment.

EXCISE POLICY.

I shall not enter into a discussion of this controversial topic, but I would flinch back an inch from clearing stating that no Government can in justness of things encourage the drink evil. I know my community has been an object of much criticism in this respect, but I as a Parsee beg to boldly assert that no body would be more glad to see the country rid of liquor evil than my community. ...Parsees, in case the Government promulgates a healthier excise policy and encourages temperance or prohibition, are prepared to take to more honester vocations in life.

PANCHAYATS

Now a word about H. E. the Dewan's speech at the Panchayat Samiti and I have done. The Dewan Saheb takes income-tax to be the Government tax and sees nothing wrong in Panchayat's collecting additional tax on income. I would the Dewan before doing so had taken into consideration the taxable capacity of the State subjects. He no doubt puts Panchayats to the odium of being unpopular for further taping the resources of the people. If, in the opinion of the Dewan, education, public works, and sanitation have been the work of the Panchayats. I venture to ask what else remains for the Government to do? Better had the Dewan suggested a retrenchment in the present expensive administration and promised the amount for a furtherance of the Panchayat works. Any Government, ere it expects people to place perfect confidence in its objects is bound to prove itself by action worthy of it.

CONCLUSION.

Sisters, and brethren, I have taken much of your time. But I should not like to conclude without a word as to what we should do in future. We shall pass resolutions to-day but what next? If we fail to awaken to the full sense of responsibility and concentrate all our scattered forces to work up our amelioration pious resolutions would not avail. You have before your eyes an example of what can be achieved by consolidating our forces. Whenever I recall to my mind the valiant fight of the Petlar agriculturists I simply bow down my head to those brave souls who hazarded everything for a principle. We have got therefore to nourish all Praja Mandal Samities and make them a living force wherever they are and start new ones where they don't exist. We shan't attain the goal unless we start to do it. I wish we all deliberate and come to a conclusion as to what shall be our future work.

Ladies, and Gentlemen! I shall not take any more of your time. I once again offer you my hearty welcome and crave indulgence for whatever shortcomings you find in our reception. I now ask you to elect your president.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

RESOLUTIONS.

The proceedings on the second day commenced at 8 a.m. The first resolution regarding the land revenue was moved by Mr. Harilal Govindji, ex president of the Prajamanda, which demanded certain amendments in the existing Land Revenue Code. It was seconded and supported by Mr. Vrajbhai Vaghjibhai and others and was unanimously carried. The next was the resolution regarding the Legislative Council. While moving it, Mr. Matabhai Kantawala unhesitatingly condemned the present existing Constitution and said that it attracted no man with a tinge of self-respect in him towards it. He gave a scathing retort to the Dewan for his unwarranted sarcasm in the message. Mr. Mahasukhbhai supported it. The other resolutions were regarding the development of local self-governing institutions, prohibition, the protest against the consolidation of uneconomic holdings. One more important resolution was passed in connection with the new Non-agricultural Assessment levied on Gandevi Taluka. It was moved by Dr. Dhanjishaw Engineer of Billimora. Equally important was the resolution regarding compulsory military training for the Baroda young men. A resolution of condolence at the demise of late Sj. Kikabhai Vaidya was also passed.

The President then delivered his concluding speech which was very touching. He exhorted the Baroda people to seriously work out their amelioration by their own efforts and set to strive hard to mend the rotten administrative machinery of Baroda. Mr. Rangildas then moved a vote of thanks to the Chair and while doing so eulogised Dr. Sumant's manifold services to the people of Baroda Raj. Garlanding and a national song terminated the proceedings.

Then sat the Kaliparaj Conference in session. Availing themselves of the occasion, the Kaliparaj workers had arranged a Conference in order to acquaint the visitors with the grievances of the Kaliparaj. Sj. Amritlal Thakkar was voted to the Chair. He delivered an inspiring speech orally, and outlined the work being done for the uplift of these down-trodden races. He exhorted the Kaliparaj to abstain from drink. Mr. Shaparji Gotla then narrated the history of the Kaliparaj movement; how the spontaneous self-purificatory movement started and how it was throttled. Mrs. Sharda Mehta also addressed the gathering. Then resolutions drafted by the Kaliparaj themselves were read out by Mr. Sane and unanimously passed. The function ended with garlanding the President by Mr. Burjorji Meghusi.

NO REVISION BEFORE 1929.

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON REFORMS.

The London Staff of the *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston) wrote to that paper recently:—

The new British Government is going cautiously to work in connection with the situation in India.

In an informal talk with a representative of the *Christian Science Monitor* on this subject Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for that dependency, said, regarding the opium situation, that India, alone of all countries producing this drug, has adopted a definite policy of restricting exports to the legitimate needs of importing countries as certified by their Governments.

Asked what developments might be expected in connection with the Indian demand for autonomy, Lord Birkenhead said the scheme already in operation, which gave large additional powers of self-government, so as to prepare the way in this direction, must be fully tried out. It was clearly laid down when this scheme was introduced, that progress should be by stages of which the first should last 10 years.

REVISION IN 1929.

Revision would not be one until 1929, and the policy of the Government of India Act, which held the field, did not contemplate any further advance at an earlier date. The nature of the use made of the opportunity of constitutional development which the scheme affords, might determine the direction as well as the extent of developments to take place when the time for revision arrived.

If in the interval the best was made of the opportunities offered by the scheme as it now stands, then those who asked for further advance towards autonomy would have a powerful argument wherewith to support their claim. That argument would not be available to them, however, if their opportunity now afforded was used merely to obstruct Government or to render the scheme itself unworkable.

FREE DISCUSSION INVITED.

The wine of self-government', Lord Birkenhead added, 'is ready for those who lack parliamentary experience. A great deal of ill-will, however, he thought might be dissipated by the free discussion of public affairs in the legislatures.

The revolutionary element, though the questionable peasant in India, was in numbers contemptible and he hoped the ordinance promulgated when the late Government was in office, had made it clear that there would be no hesitation in dealing promptly with all known anarchical conspirators and their plots.

The liberal economic and fiscal policy of the British Government towards India remained unchanged. The problem of how to ameliorate the conditions of the lives of the cultivators, who constitute the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants, was under continuous investigation. And results, though often individually small, tended to be of cumulative effect.

The claims of European officials in India for improvement in conditions of service to meet post-war conditions would be dealt with the minimum of delay, upon the lines recommended by the recent commission under Lord Lee.

GRIEVANCES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There will be great injustice to the primary teachers, the custodians of the children of all, if the rumoured proposed Survey scale is accepted. Great discontent will prevail among the teachers and the children will suffer for:—

1. The starting pay will be five rupees less than the present starting pay.

2. According to the proposed scale of pay the 1st year passed primary teachers will have to wait for twenty years and the 2nd year passed teachers for ten years, and the 3rd year passed teachers for 16 years, to reach the present scale of pay and promotion including personal allowances.

3. According to the proposed scale the 1st year passed teachers will get Rupees 45 instead of Rs. 50 and 2nd year passed will get Rs. 60 instead of Rs. 68 1/4 and 3rd year passed will get 75 instead of 87 1/2 at retiring and according to Sathe-Paranjpye the retiring pay will be 30,65.80 after twenty years service.

4. An untrained teacher will get as much pay as the 2nd year trained teacher i.e. from Re. 30-35.

5. There will be no selection grade to stimulate the teachers to do their best.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. PHERWANI,
President Sind Primary Teachers' Association.

Shikarpur (Sind), Feb. 9.

AMERICA AND HER MESSAGE TO INDIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Feb. 9.

An interesting lecture was delivered yesterday, in the local Mission reading room by Dr. Gotwald, Secretary to the Educational Branch of the Lutheran Church in America, on "America and her message to India." The lecturer dealt at length on the various aspects of America, economic, social, political and religious. He said that peace, prosperity and contentment now reigned supreme in America and her credit had reached the highest water-mark in the international market. He also referred to the part played by America in stabilising world conditions, especially after the great convulsion brought about by the late war. Continuing the speaker referred to the recent election in America, in which Mr. Coolidge was elected President of the United States. He paid a tribute to Mr. Coolidge who according to him, was sincere, religious, just and even-minded, and whose contribution to the improvement of the states of America, both at Home and abroad, was considerable. He then referred to another important political event of America, namely the franchise recently given to women, which had nearly doubled the voting strength of America.

Educationally, he added, America had of late advanced a great deal, a number of great American philanthrophists like Mr. Rockfeller having poured forth their treasure in educational endowments, with which to start fresh universities, besides improving the already existing ones. In this connection, he referred to the efforts of the local Missions, on the initiative of the American churchmen, to establish a College in these parts, to be affiliated to the proposed Andhra University which he hoped would be established at Rajahmundry. Referring to the religious aspects, he said, that at present, the Bible was dominating the American mind, and they were fast learning to detest war to banish which, they were devising the necessary means.

The speaker then gave out his impressions of his Indian tour and characterised the attitude of Americans and Americans, as one of profound sympathy towards India and Indians. He expressed great pleasure at the signs of progress abround, in India, and paid a tribute to her heavy part, great philosophy and age-long civilisation.

DEATH OF AN ANDHRA PHILANTHROPHIST.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Feb. 10.

Sjt. S. Gunneswararao, a great philanthrophist of this place passed away on the 2nd instant, due to dropsy. He was aged 46 at the time of his death.

He was a great philanthrophist and helped many poor students. He was the hero of the labour classes, whom he helped through thick and thin. He was a great patron of letters and gave pecuniary help to many Andhra pandits and encouraged them to bring out their literary productions. He was an ardent nationalist and in the dark days of the Bengal partition, he founded the Telgu weekly known as the "Andhra Kesari" and made a bold and firm stand against the beaurracracy to the admiration of friend and foe. It was he, that popularised the Andhra stage, and almost all the notable actors of the present Andhra stage were at one time or other in his troupe and under his guidance. Above all he was a friend of the poor and the needy and perhaps there were few men in Rajahmundry who did not enjoy Mr. Gunneswarrao's personal or pecuniary help in the hour of need.

Andhradesh deeply mourns the death of this great philanthrophist, the patron of letters of the stage.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

Registrar, National Muslim University wires:—

Annual examinations of the Jamia Milla Islamia, Aligarh (National Muslim University) will be held on Saturday 21st March and subsequent days. Candidates desirous of appearing for Matric, Preliminary or Degree Examinations should send in their applications along with examination fees before 2nd of March. Necessary information and application forms can be had from the Registrar Jamia Millia.

GOUTAMI SATYAGRAHA ASHRAM OPENS.

SJT. SAMBAMURTY'S EXHORTATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

CAMP SEETANAGARAM, Feb. 4.

The opening ceremony of the Goutami Satyagrana Asram at Seetanagaram was performed to-day with great solemnity by Sjt. P. Subrahmanyam, the founder.

Sjt. Sambamurti addressed a few words to the big gathering assembled, wherein he exhorted the audience to spin every day at least for half an hour, as that was the disciplinary vigour set to every one by Mahatma Gandhi and the National Congress as a means of attaining Swarajya. He also explained the ideal of 'Satyagraha' which, he said, was the only weapon for the attainment of Swarajya.

THE ASHRAM.

The Ashram is situated very close to the Godavari Protective bund, a furlong on to the village, Seetanagaram. About ten acres of land was purchased for the Asram, 12 buildings are under construction, 10 for families, and two for a rotary, printing press, and free dispensary. The houses form a quadrangle covering over an acre. A view from the bund reveals a rich, and extensive landscape, while the hills close by present an artistic appearance. The Asaram is expected to be in working order by the 1st of March. About ten Congress workers live there with their families, and will work out the constructive programme of the Indian National Congress.

RAJAHMUNDRY, Feb. 6.

Desabhakta Konda Venkatappiah, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, and Sjt. G. Seetaramasastri, Secretary, Andhra Provincial Khadi Board who arrived at Sitanagaram on the 4th instant to attend the opening ceremony of the Gautami Satyagrana Ashram, delivered stirring speeches before an unprecedentedly large gathering consisting mostly of villagers on the present situation.

Sjt. Venkatappiah congratulated the people of the Hemel Andhra Firka on the invaluable help they have rendered to their leader, Dr. Subramanyam in building up the Ashram. He said, that despite depression all around, there were signs betokening a great struggle in the future, and Dr. Subramanyam and friends were trying to keep themselves ready for the coming struggle through the Ashram. He also advocated the necessity of establishing an Ashram in each District in Andhra to discipline young men and spread the gospel of the Mahatma. He emphatically declared that the salvation of the country lay in the villages and not in towns and Mahatmajee's introduction of spinning franchise only showed his unbounded faith in the masses. With an exhortation to the audience to preserve intact the fair name of which Sitamgaram has gained throughout India, he closed his inspiring address.

Sjt. Seetaramasastry next spoke a few words wherein he said that a 'Charka' like the Tulasi was an essential requisite of the Indian Home, and appealed to the people to spin and join the Congress.

The meeting over, the audience were treated to a Nadakshepam by the famous Bhagawatar of Andhra, Sri. D. Narasimharao who gave an account of Mahatma Gandhi's life in a most touching manner.

The three leaders Messrs. Venkatappiah, Seetaramasastri and Sambamurty paid a visit to the National Schools in the Firka as also the Khadimilayam and were greatly impressed with the work done there. They visited the Panchama night school also and mixed freely with the untouchables. They arrived here this morning and after inspecting the local khadi work and addressing a public meeting this evening, they leave for Guntur this night.

BUFFALO STABLE AT ANDHERI.

LANDOWNERS' AND RESIDENTS' PETITION

In the course of an "humble Petition of the Andheri Land Owners and Residents Association, on behalf of the land owners and residents of Andheri," to the Commissioner of the Bombay Suburban Division, it was *inter. alia*, stated:—

The most important and desirable residential locality of the suburb of Andheri is known as Marzbanabad and in the said locality are situated a large number of valuable houses and buildings, which are owned and occupied by a large number of respectable citizens of the upper middle class. On or about the 4th instant, your Petitioners discovered that one Tehmurasp R. Parekh, a resident of Bombay, who had recently purchased two pieces of land situated on the western boundary of Marzbanabad and comprised in Survey Nos. 203 and 207, was commencing to construct a large buffalo stable on the plot in Survey No. 203 and was causing holes to be dug in the said plot for putting up posts and had brought on the site a quantity of old timber for that purpose. Immediately on the discovery of this fact the said Tehmurasp R. Parekh was interviewed by a member of your petitioners' Association, an aggrieved party, the objectionable nature of his proposed action was pointed out to him and he was requested to desist from continuing the work until the question was considered by the proper Authorities. On causing inquiries to be made, your petitioners learnt that the said Tehmurasp R. Parekh had purchased the site in question from one Framroze M. Mehta on the 29th day of August 1924 and that the said Framroze M. Mehta had applied to the Salsette Development Officer on the 7th May 1924 for permission to construct 3 buffalo stables on the site and submitted a plan of the proposed stables for his sanction, that on the 19th day of May, 1924, the said Officer sanctioned the said plan with the modification that the central space should be 30 and not 20 ft. Hereto annexed and marked with the letter B is a copy of the letter of the Salsette Development Officer sanctioning the said plan.

Your petitioners also ascertained that after the said plan was so sanctioned by the Salsette Development Officer, the said Framroze M. Mehta submitted the same or copy thereof to the Chairman of the Notified Area Committee Andheri, and gave him notice of his intention to construct the stables as required by Rule 27 of the Notified Area Rules for Andheri. Your petitioners are informed by the Chairman of the Notified Area Committee and the Salsette Development Officer and Collector, Bombay Suburban District, that the Chairman of the Notified Area Committee had sanctioned the plan for one buffalo stable only and refused to sanction the plans for the other two. The Collector has this morning written to say that permission had been given for two stables by the Notified Area Committee. The said Tehmurasp R. Parekh, however, alleges and persists in alleging that plans for all the three stables, submitted by the said Framroze M. Mehta, had been sanctioned by the Chairman and permission had been given by him to the said Framroze M. Mehta to construct three stables. He has already dug holes for the posts and is about to commence the construction thereof.

After obtaining the permission of the Collector and the Chairman of the Notified Area Committee to build and getting the plan sanctioned by them, the said Framroze M. Mehta abandoned his intention to build the stables and sold the site to the said Tehmurasp R. Parekh and the said Tehmurasp R. Parekh without giving notice to the Notified Area Committee of his intention to build as required by the said Rule 27 of the Notified Area Committee Rules, Andheri, began to build a buffalo stable on the 9th instant. The said Rule 27 makes it obligatory on the person intending to build, to give to the Notified Area Committee notice of his intention to build and on receipt of such notice, and on compliance with the requisitions mentioned in clause 1 of the said Rule, the said Notified Area Committee is empowered to pass orders as provided in clause 2 of the said Rule.

On the complaint of some of the aggrieved residents in the neighbourhood of the site, the Chairman of the Notified Area Committee caused a notice to be served on the said Tehmurasp R. Parekh to stop work and show cause why he should not be prosecuted for violating the provisions of the said Rule 27. The said Tehmurasp R. Parekh, however, has not stopped the work and has been rapidly proceeding with it, in defiance of the said notice.

Your Petitioners submit that under the circumstances the said work ought not to be allowed to proceed and should be stopped and the Notified Area Committee should be directed to proceed against the said Tehmurasp R. Parekh under clause 5 of the said rule.

Your Petitioners sumbit that introducing a buffalo stable in the said locality would be tantamount not only to introducing dirt and filth into the locality, but also diseases seriously affecting the health and lives of the residents. With its abundant financial resources and competent and efficient supervising and sanitary staff at its disposal it has been the sad experience of the Bombay Municipality that it is impossible to keep such buffalo stables in a sanitary condition and prevent them from being a grave nuisance and serious menace to the health lives and well being of the residents of the locality.

It is hardly necessary for your petitioners to point out what would be the plight of the residents of this locality if these buffalo stables were located in their midst when it is borne in mind that the Andheri Notified Area Committee's financial resources are extremely meagre and limited, and they have at their disposal no supervising staff which can, by any exaggeration or language, be termed competent or efficient for the purpose of inspecting and supervising the sanitation of such buffalo stables in the midst of a residential locality. That buffalo stables are a nuisance and a nuisance of the very worst type need not be elaborated by your petitioners. It is a patent fact and if proof were needed, your petitioners could adduce it in abundance. The removal of the filth, dung and urine, the proper drainage and sanitary arrangements for the stable attendants as well as the cattle all these are practically impossible to be carried out on this site and as above pointed out it is impossible for the Notified Area Committee to exercise sufficient supervision as to ensure their being carried out even to a moderate extent.

Your petitioners submit that the construction of buffalo stables on this site which has no access to any public road, apart from its being wholly irregular and objectionable will inflict on all the neighbouring owners the greatest inconvenience and hardship. Milkmen, their servants and their buffaloes must trespass upon other land owners' property, it will impose on the adjoining land owners the necessity of keeping watchmen to prevent such trespass and attempts to prevent them will lead to frequent breaches of peace and frequent prosecutions will be necessary involving waste of time, energy and money, not to speak of constant worry and annoyance. Apart from the nuisance of the stable, there will be the additional nuisance of implanting a colony of Pardeshi milkmen and their servants drawn from the dregs of society, in the midst of a residential locality inhabited by good class respectable people, without providing residences or any sanitary arrangements for them.

Your petitioners also submit that the usual practice has always been to grant sanction for buffalo stables for a period of only 4 years. In this particular case it was first granted for 4 years and soon thereafter extended to 7 years.

The house owners and occupants of houses in the neighbourhood have complained against the location of stables in this locality both to the Collector and the Chairman Notified Area Committee. Hereto annexed and collectively marked with the letter D are copies of such complaints.

The Chairman of the Notified Area Committee has as hereinbefore stated replied to one of the complainants that he had served a notice on the said Tehmurasp R. Parekh to stop work and show cause why he should not be prosecuted. Hereto annexed and marked E, is a copy of the letter of the said Chairman. The said Tehmurasp R. Parekh has paid no heed to the said notice and is constructing the stables in defiance thereof with extraordinary speed and no action has yet been taken against him. The Collector of the Bombay Suburban District has also replied to the complaint of two of the complainants. Hereto annexed and marked with the letter F, is a copy of his reply.

Your petitioners humbly submit that you will be pleased to make proper inquiries into the matter and do whatever may be needful to prevent the location of these buffalo stables in this locality."

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

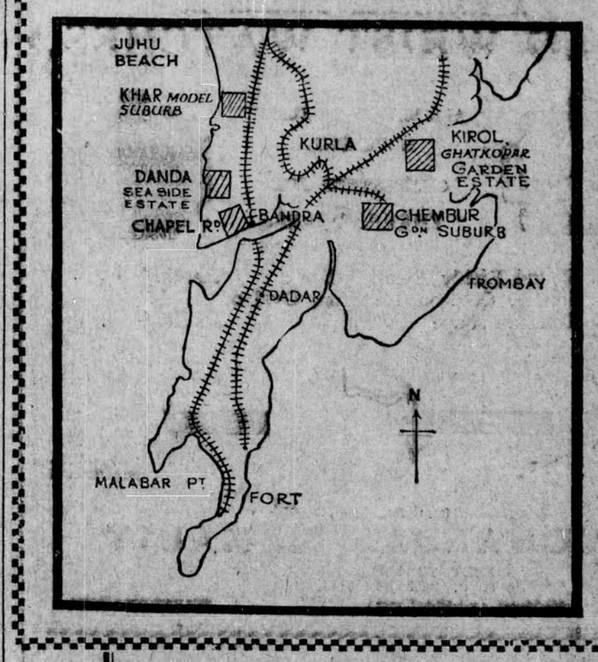
CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Light showers fell in Bhagalpur, the Santal Perganas, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau and parts of Gaya. There was no rain in the rest of the province. Standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of winter paddy is almost completed. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Threshing of winter paddy is going on in many districts. Harvesting of early rabi crops continues. Preparation of fields for sugarcane planting has begun. The price of common rice has risen in eight districts, fallen in two and remained stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding Angul is 7.35 seers a rupee against 7.53 seers last week and that of maize is 9.25 seers against 9.22 seers. The supply fodder and water is reported to be sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from seven districts. The condition of standing crop in the feudatory states of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reportede to be good. (A. P.).

SUGARCANE CROP OF 1924-25.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Final general memorandum on sugarcane crop of 1924-25 shows area sown is estimated at 2,582,000 acres as against 2,920,000 acres last year. Total yield of raw sugar is estimated at 2,37,000 tons as compared with 3,31,000 tons last year. Present estimates show a decrease of thirteen per cent in area and 28 per cent in yield as compared with last year. Weather and condition of crop is favourable and conditions of crop is reported to be only fair. (A. P.).



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CULTIVATOR'S CRUEL ATTACK.

GETS SIX MONTHS

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Feb. 11.

Intur Bastiao Henriq of Gorai, Salsette, was to-day sentenced by the Bandra Resident Magistrate, Mr. Gunjikar, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100. Out of the fine, if paid, Rs. 50 was to go as compensation to the complainant Jacinto Anastas Henriq also of Gorai.

The case against the accused, it appears, arose as a result of a cruel attack made by him on the complainant with a stick and a scythe. Besides other marks of injuries on his person, complainant had five bad cuts on his head and a slash across his ears.

Mr. Peter DeSouza with Mr. Paul DeSouza pleaders, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. K. A. Padhye and Mr. John Netto defended the accused.

Parsoo Misquit, of Sar, a village near Ville Parle, was to-day sentenced by the same Magistrate, to 3 months' rivorous imprisonment on each of the two charges, namely of housetrespass and attempting to outrage the modesty of a woman. The sentences are to run concurrently.

The complainant in this case was a widow by the name of Mari Therez.

Mr. Peter DeSouza appeared for the complainant, while Mr. V. T. Joshi defended the accused.

A RECITAL FROM PERSIAN EPIC.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood, an association having on its rolls more than a thousand Parsi ladies and gentlemen as members, Erwad Kaikhushru Mahiyar Kutar M.A. gave a recital from the immortal epic the Shah Nameh on Sunday last at the Dadabhoy Contractor Hall of the Anjuman Fire-temple.

Mr. Rustam B. Parmaster, who presided, in introducing the lecturer, referred to the great service his father and uncle—the Kutar Brothers—had rendered to Persian literature by publishing 10 large volumes of the Shah Nameh containing a transliteration of the text in Gujarati and giving a faithful translation of the same in that language. The Chairman also referred to the great powers of Mr. Kaikhushru as a deliverer of sermons and lectures. Mr. Paymaster said that the subject of that evening's recital was the Story of Asfandiar and Rustam, two of the world-renowned heroes of ancient Iran. The story was so fascinating that more than 1,200 years ago, that is, 2,000 years at least after the combat between the said two protagonists took place, a certain Arab merchant recited it to the inhabitants of Mecca where for a time it became more popular than the Prophet of Mecca's own deliverances.

Mr. Kaikhushru M. Kutar then commenced his lecture from the time of the appearance of Zoroaster, in the reign of King Gushtasp, and referred to the religious wars that took place between the Iranian King and the Turanian. The story, leading up to the recital, was then given in brief. How Asfandiar, the son of Gushtasp, who was all liberated by the Persian Achilles, Asfandiar, the prince who had been instrumental in spreading the Zoroastrian religion in various parts of Asia. For this the prince had been promised by his royal father his throne, but to put him off he sent him on an expedition to Sistan to bring to him the greatest hero Rustam bound in chains. Asfandiar had been rendered invulnerable in all parts of his body save the eyes and Rustam with the help of Simurgh (who was really a devout Nemati) wounded the younger hero in the eye which culminated in his death. The lecturer drew morals from the story, illustrating the latter by reciting passages from the Persian text with their corresponding Guisrati couplets.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

A party of about 178 students of the Institute schools was taken on an excursion to Jogeshwari Caves on the 8th inst. Out of the total number about 30 were the women workers of the mills attending primary education classes. Dr. S. W. Patil also accompanied. The party started from the Institute in three motor lorries at about 8 a.m. After breakfast at the caves, a programme of a cricket match, running races, long and high jumps, pill climbing, blind races, weight throwing by the boys and of devotional music, kho kho in-door games by women workers was gone through. Other items of recreation were gramophone, vocal music and magic tricks. Dinner was served at 3-30 p.m. Then the party was twice photographed and after sight seeing started for Bombay at quarter to six. Some of the prizes were given to the winners by Dr. Patil.

BURMA CORPORATION LD.

Bawdwin Mine. The General Manager reports on the 5th instant as follows:—

Barricades have been erected about co-ordinate 1,135 South on Level and 3 and believe fire to be confined this point and about coordinate beyond which further barricades will be erected. Work is now proceeding coordinate 1,135 on all Levels ground work reorganised on the basis of three shifts instead of parts as before to ensure continuous supervision as well as maximum output from the decreased stoping area now available. Will telegraph later effect on mine output as soon as position can be gauged. In the meantime Treatment Plant is operating full time.

SOUTH SALSETTE TALUKA LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

The South Salsette Taluka Local Board Elections come off on the 26th instant between 7-30 and 11-30 a.m. and 1 and 3 p.m.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee has put forth the following gentlemen as the Congress Party candidates from the respective group marked against their names to contest the elections. Instructions regarding the method of voting and the Polling Stations etc., are being despatched to individual voters at the addresses given in the lists. The Committee appeals to the Local Board voters from the South Salsette Taluka to record their votes in favour of the Congress Party candidates.

The following are the names, groups and symbols of the candidates:—

(1) Mr. Subbaraw Sitaram Naik, B.A., B.E., B.Sc., (England)—Bandra—Snake.

(2) Mr. Trimbak Moreshwar Pardhi.—Bandra—Flag.

(1) Mr. Bhasker Ganesh Bhide—Andheri—Sword.

(1) Mr. Virji Gangaji Meisheri—Kurla—Sun.

(2) Mr. Javerbhoi Ramji—Kurla—Elephant.

(1) Mr. Waman Tukaram Patil—Chembur.—(Elected).

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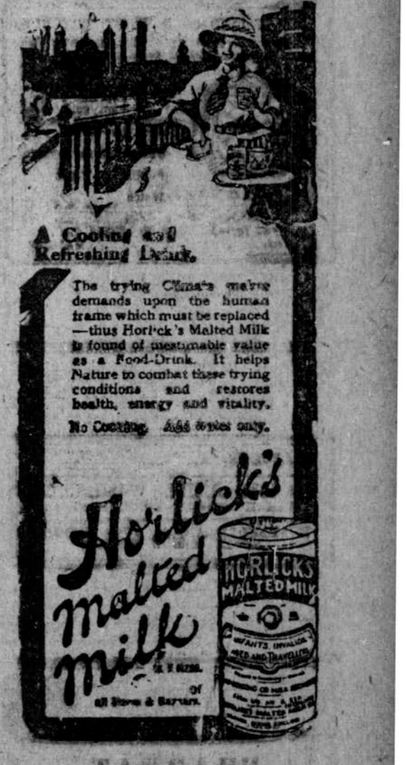
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